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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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JUST A MOMENT!

THINGS IT'S UP TO YOU TO FIGURE OUT.

Tariff Tooters All Out of Tune—Taft Slandering the Corporations—Pillars of Society Keep on Tumbling—Justice to Robert Hunter—Sidelights on Sweden and Russia.

"The fun to watch the capitalist interests who toot through the trumpet of the low tariff, or free trade papers. Of course they must denounce the Payne-Aldrich bill as 'iniquitous,' and all that sort of thing. But being a lot of three-card-monte gamblers themselves they may not keep up the toot too long, or toot too loudly, or too consistently. If they do this they will scare away 'confidence.' So now they have begun to spitfire. In one column they whoop it up for Prosperity: 'tis here: 'tis there: 'tis everywhere, ready to overflow the land; in another column they whine about the new tariff law, 'hamstringing business.' The two sets of toots blend into discordant music.

What slander is that Taft is uttering against the Corporations! What does it mean to project a law that is to investigate corporations 'believed to be making false returns to the Government'? Why, this is rankest slander: it is insinuated slander. Are not corporations centers of capitalism? And are capitalists not perambulating lumps of law-abidingness? And can such beings be supposed guilty of trying to cheat the Government. We fear the President is befouling his own nest.

The printers of Stockholm have, contract or no contract, joined their fellow slaves on strike, and the capitalist papers have been compelled to suspend publication. Imagine a similar act on the part of the scab-birding Mamie Hayeses and Benjaminium Hanfordes! What! break their 'sacred contracts' to stab it upon their fellow wage slaves generally, their closely kindred trades in particular! Not! For that these worthies are of too 'superior a race.'

A queer figure does the illustrious Georgian Tom Watson cut in bewailing the failure of the South to secede, and in claiming that separation would be synonymous with freedom from the North. This Georgian has much to learn. Perhaps nothing short of a surgical operation will make the gentleman understand the meaning of the Senate of his own State refusing to consider the Constitutional amendment on the income tax—obedient to national capitalism with roots in Georgia as in Maine.

How true it is that rent is a product not of land but of society, the landlords of Coney Island have foregathered to demonstrate. They announce to the Service Board, in general, to an on-looking world, in particular, that the 10 cents fare is ruining their property: they implore, demand and humbly pray in accents that betoken everything but 'white pearls and elephants mad with pride' that the 5 cent fare rate be restored.

John Burke of this city is the latest individual to run his head into the stone wall of the Trinity Church Corporation. He demanded that the Corporation give an accounting, and his application was refused. There is just one thing to be done with this corporation—to demand that the State assume ownership of the property. The Trinity Church Corporation has forfeited its charter, and its property has reverted to the State School Fund. No private application, looking for private ownership or division, will stand. As against any private owners, the private interests of the Corporation have long prevailed, and will continue to prevail.

Some more prominent 'law and order' shouting capitalists of the South are caught up in the \$10,000 which it will cost the 'law-abiding' Cascade Distilling Company of Nashville to regain the \$500,000 stock seized by the Federal Government, which the company removed without paying the revenue tax. Of course, as the guilty parties are not of the working class, we'll hear no press denunciations of 'lawless brigands,' 'disorderly mob' or 'wild-eyed rabble.' Such denunciations must not be hurled at our 'pillars' of civic virtue, lest their

sacrosanctness crumble in the eyes of a desired worshipful multitude.

Immediately after telling of how bent the Czar is upon 'bestowing constitutional government upon his people,' the London reporter proceeds to say that 'a considerable flutter of alarm was aroused in the mind of the Russian monarch' at the ascension of a balloon at Cewes, which crossed over the Solent. The flutter of alarm did not subside 'until it was found that the balloonists were locally well known and safe.' Thorny is the crown around the temples of these bestowers of blessings upon 'their people.'

Justice may at last be done to Mr. Robert Hunter. The discussion now going on in magazines and daily papers on the subject of the English sparrow has brought to light the fact that the gentleman never meant to say that the 'degraded immigrants from Europe' prevented the native stock from procreating. The passages to that effect are a series of typographical errors, stuck in by some booby comp. What Mr. Hunter meant to say was that the English sparrow is a depraved bird that takes 'possession of bird boxes and natural cavities about dwellings to the exclusion of the native birds.' It was about English sparrows that Mr. Hunter was writing. He is an ornithologist not a sociological anthropologist.

Democratic State Chairman William J. Conner's libel suit against 'Collier's Weekly' suggests a train and chain of thoughts:—was not this 'Collier's Weekly' formerly called 'Once Aweek'? And did not 'Once Aweek' have a cartoon justly pillorying Chauncey M. Depew for the ghastly jokes that he cracked at the time on the subject of a murderous railroad accident that took place just then on his New York Central? And did not the then President or Vice-President Webb of the road thereupon bar 'Once Aweek' from its parlor-car service? And did not 'Once Aweek' then organize itself into a tableau, and declare it would refuse to be dominated by any corporation? And did not 'Once Aweek' shortly after knuckle down, change its name, become spittler of corporations, and enjoy re-admittance to the Central's parlor car service? All of which, in turn, suggests the thought that 'Collier's Weekly' will be good once more though no longer Once Aweek.

Magistrate House, sitting in the Harlem Court, declares perplexedly: 'I don't know what is coming over the Harlem women. They come here ten to fifty every day, looking for warrants and summonses for husbands that have beaten them, but at the time of arraignment they are overcome by that remarkable spirit of forgiveness and we have to let the brutes go.' If Magistrate House knew some little political economy he would not be perplexed. He would realize that what overcomes those unhappy wives is not the spirit of forgiveness but the solid fact of hunger or the specter of want, in short their economic dependence, which places before them the dread alternative of submitting to a brutal husband, or—

Mrs. Albert Levin Richardson's discovery that Miss Katherine Elkins is a lineal descendant of many generations of Italian Kings, traceable all the way back to the time of Charlemagne, A. D. 814 will have one of two consequences. Either it will cause the royal house of Italy to drop its objections to Miss Elkins's match with the Prince of the Abruzzi, and cause it to hug the young lady tightly to its bosom as a long lost but finally found cousin; or it will cause the heart of the said royal house to become all the more obdurate considering that their long lost but found cousin is the daughter of one of the magnates of the unspeakable Tobacco Trust of unspeakable fraudulent practices; in other words that the descendant is a descendant.

What is there remarkable in the circumstance that the creditors—tailors, money lenders, dealers in horses, etc., etc.—of Prince Miguel of Braganza are applying to the courts in Vienna to have the Prince declared a bankrupt, as a means to recover at least a part of the many thousand dollars the Prince owes them? What is there so surprising in these facts as to cause despatches to flash the news everywhere, and to cause our Republican-Democratic press to publish the news with flaming headlines? There is nothing surprising in the news; indeed, the news was to be expected. Is not the Prince captivated with the mil-

THE NEW "HARTFORD CONVENTION"

Hoxie, an inhabitant of the State of Connecticut, employed on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was injured in Auburn, Mass., while coupling cars on a train running from Worcester to Norwich. Planted upon the act of Congress approved April 22, 1908, Hoxie sued the Railroad Company for damages in the Superior Court at New London. The case traveled up to the Supreme Court of the State, and there it was dismissed by the unanimous opinion of the Judges.

The reason for throwing out the case of Hoxie is not the ordinary one of conveniently finding that the injured plaintiff was guilty of 'contributory negligence.' The reason given by the court marks an epoch in what? It marks an epoch in what may best be

lion-charms of one of our American heiresses, Anita Stewart of New York?

If General Kuropatkin's book 'The Russian Army and the Japanese War' tells the truth on Russia's soldiers—and what reason can there be to suppose Kuropatkin would slander his fellows of the army?—Russia's soldiers are not the enthusiastic worshipers, that they are said to be, at the shrine of the Czar's altar. Kuropatkin says he frequently saw a wounded soldier escorted to the rear by ten sound fighting men.

The Employers' Association of Sweden is reported to be paying out daily \$40,000 to keep up the backbone of its weaker members. The report further says that the Association's treasury is sufficient to keep up this support for three weeks, and that when the funds in the treasury are exhausted the Association has a reserve fund of \$450,000 which may be used for the same purpose. If Employers' Associations in America did the same thing there would be not one cockroach employer who would not break a leg to join, and soon as joined, they would bribe some labor fakir to start and keep up a strike.

The Treasury employees who are to be set adrift as 'deadwood' hardly deserve any sympathy. They are devotees at the shrine of the Devil-take-the-hindmost deity. When they came in it was to the hymnal tune of 'Away with deadwood!' Now they are to move on to the self-same hymnal tune. He who kills with the sword shall glee by the sword.

A. F. OF L. IN INTERNATIONAL TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

The American Federation of Labor is to send a representation to the international congress of trade unions, which is to meet at Paris on August 30. This will be the first time that the A. F. of L. will have a delegation at the European congress.

At the congress in question, all trade unions affiliated with the International Secretariat will take part. The International Secretariat is said to be composed of practically all the labor unions of Europe with the exception of the French Confederation of Labor. This latter organization had been attached once, and had attended the congresses held at Amsterdam and at Christiania. It had demanded the adoption of an anti-militarist program and held out for the general strike measure. These requests were turned down and the Confederation severed relations with the Secretariat.

It is said that the American Federation of Labor will at the coming congress, favor measures looking to the formation of an International Labor Federation.

EASLY FOLLOWS GOMPERS.

Almost coincident with the news that Gompers is to attend the International Trade Union Congress and propose an international federation of labor comes the report that Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Civic Federation, sailed for Europe Saturday and goes abroad to organize an International Civic Federation, such as has been advocated by those interested in civic improvement in England, France and Germany.

For some time Easley has been in communication with civic leaders abroad regarding a proposition to hold an International Industrial Council in this country next year. He goes to meet these men to talk over the matter.

While in Paris he will meet Samuel Gompers, First Vice-president of the Civic Federation.

termed the devilward course of events. The reason given by the Connecticut Supreme Court is, in plain English, that the act of Congress is unconstitutional.

Nearly a hundred years ago there gathered, in the same State of Connecticut, a number of leading New England folks who agreed in the opinion that their section of the country should secede from the newly organized United States of America. From the town in which these gentlemen met, their gathering was called the Hartford Convention.

Nothing came of the Hartford Convention. But, within a hundred years, the decision of the old convention has been practically enforced by the Supreme Court of the same State. The pronouncing, by a State Court, uncon-

ENGINEERS' JUNKET

B. L. E. DELEGATES HAVE FINE TIME ON MEMBERS' MONEY.

Three Days' Session Held at Hamilton, Ont., Graced by Capitalist Boosters and Sky Pilots—Growing Glimmerings of Trade Solidarity Give Grand Chief Stone the Quakes.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 7.—Beginning with Monday, July 26th, and lasting till Thursday, July 29th, Hamilton, Ontario, was the scene of a so-called convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Grand International Auxiliary. It was more of a pleasure trip, for Tuesday was the only day that a business session was held, the other days being devoted to pleasure, and sightseeing, and a grand time for the lucky delegates and officers of the Brotherhood.

The first day was occupied by the arrival of the delegates, and therefore there was nothing for them to do except find accommodations. Tuesday was devoted to business and a public reception in Bennett's Theatre at night. Wednesday was used on a trip to Niagara Falls and return, and the evening was spent in Dundurn Park, the 91st Military Band being in attendance. Thursday afternoon the delegates were the guests of the Stanley Mills & Co.'s department store, who supplied the delegates with street cars to tour the city. A moonlight excursion on Lake Ontario rounded up the evening. I don't know who got up the moonlight excursion, but a very nice time was spent by the officers and delegates at the expense of the department store, railroads and the Brotherhood.

I made it my business to be present at the reception at Bennett's, and was struck with a few things that don't happen in a class-conscious labor organization. The first thing to meet my eye was the American and British flags dangling from the curtain, and a banner which read, 'Welcome to B. of L. E. and G. L. A.' On either end of this banner was this motto, 'Sobriety, Truth, Justice, and Morality'—a great motto this; but it's good enough for an organization that is used as a lever to break the strikes of their fellow workers, as their history will show. Strange to say, the painters 'union' label was not on this banner.

Another noticeable thing was the absence of our local craft union lights, not even Mr. Allen Sudholm, member of Legislative Assembly for East Hamilton and the only Labor member in Ontario, was present. The Hamilton Herald of July 31 has this to say: 'Some comment was evoked during the week over the absence of any local representative labor man at the reception to the delegates to the convention of the Locomotive Engineers. Trades and Labor council officers have nothing to say in regard to the matter, except that no invitations had been received. The engineers are affiliated with the council, but their delegates are excused from regular attendance, owing to the exigencies of their employment.'

But what was there, were capitalists and boosters and lackeys for the capitalist class. The following persons were on the stage: Mayor McLaren, an officer in the 91st Regiment; W. H. Ward, lawyer, and one of the candidates who ran against the 'labor' nominee at the last Dominion elections; Rev. Father Brady; James Ogilvie, Governor of the Hamilton jail, representing the Order of Railroad Conductors; Rev. S. B. Russell,

sky pilot; W. S. Stone, W. E. Fitch and W. B. Prenter, officers of the B. of L. E.; and Mrs. W. A. Murdoch of the G. L. A. James Oliver, probably a member of the B. of L. E. local here, was chairman.

It was my fortune to meet a delegate from Massachusetts who is a Socialist, but, sorry to say, he belongs to the Socialist party. He admitted that the S. L. P. was the real party as far as knowledge of the labor movement went, but 'it was too deep for the average man,' he said. He is in favor of one union for all railroad workers. I went him one better by telling him I believed in one union for the whole working class. He told me that at the secret session of the convention held on Tuesday, a delegate, in order to speak, had to be invited by the chairman, and in order to get the invitation he had to hand his name in. He said one delegate asked for the privilege to speak three times and it was refused. I was informed by my friend from Massachusetts that Grand Chief Stone referred to an under current in the organization which was undermining it, and warned them to beware of this undercurrent, although the chief of the B. of L. E. did not say what this undercurrent was. My informant is positive that the current was the tendency towards organizing all railroad workers in one aggressive union, and when that happened Mr. Stone would lose his job and a more radical man would take the reins of the new organization.

I did a little 'boring from without' and put in a few licks for a revolutionary industrial union. He said it would be all right, but he didn't know much about industrial unionism, so he couldn't agitate along that line. I got him the Address on the Preamble of the I. W. O., and told him to study industrialism, which was as important as political action.

As to the reception, it was rich in song, music and hot air. The new Canadian anthem, 'O Canada,' was sung by a group of engineers' daughters. It did not get a very large applause, although the house was nearly filled. The singers were encored by a few. The speakers got a rather cold reception, but the other singers got great applause. The audience was there for pleasure and not the hot air that was handed out. After Chairman Oliver extended a welcome to the Mayor and the delegates he called on the Mayor to welcome the delegates on behalf of the city. After the Mayor welcomed the delegates of the B. of L. E. and the G. L. A. he congratulated them on their strength and the lofty purpose for which they were organized, and wished them every prosperity. He said the engineers had a reputation of sound judgment, integrity and ability, and it was an honor to belong to such an organization. He hoped that all other organizations of employees and employers would adopt and live up to the principles on which they were founded, and believed if they did the millenium would be at hand. If a society made its members fit to receive benefits at the hands of employers it could have the face to ask and demand its rights with a reasonable expectation of getting them.

The Mayor did not say that the B. of L. E. was a boss's organization and has stood by the boss in almost every strike that has occurred since it was organized. The writer has been an eye witness to three strikes in which the engineers and the other Brotherhoods have scabbed, viz., the sectionmen's and machinists' strikes on the Grand Trunk Railway, and the shop men's effort on the Canadian Pacific.

What the Mayor means when he says if a society 'made its members fit it

could ask and demand its rights with a reasonable expectation of getting them,' I don't know; but I surmise he means for a society to make its members meek and mild and always ready to respond to the beck and call of the master class.

But I don't think he would do that himself for he believes in physical force, for he is an officer in the 91st Regiment; so I think he believes in this motto: If you can't get what you want by asking, fight for it. Actions speak louder than words. If he had told the delegates that if they organized in an industrial union they would be fit to take and hold the means of production and distribution and get the full product of their toil, and until they do they can't expect anything else but a hand-to-mouth existence from their employers, the capitalist class, he would have told the truth; but he wasn't there for that purpose.

Rev. Father Brady said in part: 'Let men worship at any shrine they wish, they will find there certain fundamental truths—love of God, love of one's soul and of his brother. Adherence to these principles will make capital respect labor and pay the laborer a wage worthy of his hire and make the workingman give a fair day's work to his employer.' This certainly shows that the reverend Father does not understand economics. If he does, he must be a knave. Good wages do not go with a fair day's work. The more work done by the employed in a given period, the larger the army of unemployed and consequently lower wages. The less work done by the employed, the smaller the army of unemployed and consequently higher wages, for it is the number of workers in the labor market that regulates wages, regardless of the love of God, etc. If the reverend Father knows as little about saving souls as he does about labor, I'm afraid we are all lost.

The next speaker was Grand Chief W. S. Stone. Among his remarks he said that some employers would like to see the labor unions put out of existence, but he said, if they did it would be the worst calamity that ever could fall on them; for it was the conservatives in the organizations that stood between the capitalist's property and anarchy; abolish the unions and the days of the Commune would be lived over again. If it's the Commune of Paris Mr. Stone refers to, he will find (if he reads its history) that it was not anarchy but a well organized working class in Paris that inaugurated the Commune, and it was overthrown by superior strength from the outside by the bourgeoisie of France. Mr. Stone will find if he care to investigate, that the days of the Commune are being lived over every day in the slaughter of workmen on railroads, mines and mills, and the labor unions are powerless against this awful slaughter.

Stone also opined that the members should lead 'good clean lives,' for all they had to sell was their labor power and it was to their own interest to live clean lives so that they would be more useful to those who sought their labor. In other words, they were to be good and juicy, so that the boss would get big fat dividends, on which he could take another trip to Europe, maybe to Monte Carlo. The B. of L. E., said Stone, was peculiar, for it didn't believe in a closed shop; they would work alongside of a man that did not belong to the Brotherhood; some of these they couldn't get, and others they wouldn't have. He didn't believe in the closed shop, he said, but they will ride with scab firemen, take out engines repaired by scab machinists and boiler-makers, run over a road that is kept up by scab section men, and haul freight loaded by scab freight handlers! If the closed shop is un-American, I wonder why he would do such an un-American act as have a closed brotherhood against some of these engineers.

The time is at hand to abolish the craft union type of labor organization, and organize a class conscious, revolutionary industrial union. The engineers should remove all Stones from the track, pull wide open the throttle, run clear through to Unity Junction on the S. L. P., and there connect with the Emancipation Short Line to the Industrial Commonwealth.

H. B. Simpson.

Wants to Head Mine Workers Again.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., August 15.—National President T. L. Lewis of the mine workers' union, sent word to the mine workers of the anthracite district here yesterday that despite reports to the contrary he will be a candidate for re-election as president.

WESTERN MINERS

WILL AGITATE GENERAL STRIKE AGAINST GUGGENHEIMS.

Make Mistake of Putting Mine-Owners on Their Guard—Blow to Be Struck in Alaska Where Conditions Loudly Call for Improvement.

Denver, August 7.—The Western Federation of Miners is falling into the line of the pure and simple A. F. of L. by serving notice long beforehand on the Guggenheims that a general strike is to be called on their plants. The Guggenheims are thus given all the chance in the world to prepare for all emergencies. Boasts are made that this strike when it takes place is to be one of its biggest coups in years.

The Guggenheims are implacable foes of the Federation and have constantly refused to treat with President Moyer or any of the other officers of the Federation. Requests for conferences have been ignored and absolute refusals given to all entreaties to better the conditions of the men and the mines.

As soon as conditions are favorable the Federation will strike against the properties. The executive board, at its meeting this week, talked the matter over at great length and gave approval to the plan to bring about a walkout of the men just when the Guggenheims need them the most. But no sane man will delude himself with the idea that the Guggenheims will be caught napping and fail to prepare for the situation.

The strike will be called in the Alaskan properties when it will be hard to bring men in there owing to the weather conditions and at a time when the Federation has plenty of money to take care of its men all winter. The mines at Douglass Island are now on strike because of the unsafe working conditions.

The Guggenheims adhere to the contract system of hiring men, a system which in most instances in mining camps reduces the men to the level of chattels, and which they have declared against at all conventions. The attention of congress was called to the conditions at Douglass Island, but Senator Guggenheim was strong enough to prevent even respectful recognition of the memorial presented by the miners.

It described the rotten timbers in the mines, the list of daily accidents was given and substantial proof offered that the hardened superintendents were casting the bodies of the dead into the bay sooner than let the public know of the awful chances miners take when they go to work in the Guggenheim properties.

SWEDISH STRIKERS ASK AID.

Two Delegates Are Coming Here from Strikers' Organization.

'Arbetaren,' organ of the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation, received the following cable message from Sweden:

'Stockholm, Sweden, August 11.—General strike, as the last means of defense, involving the whole of Sweden, has been carried on with unabated strength and energy since August 4th. Three hundred thousand participants. We turn to the workers of the United States, urgently requesting economic aid. Most urgent. Start collections. The representative of the Swedish Socialist National Organization, C. Tholin, and John Sandgren, will arrive at New York, August 23rd, on the steamship United States. They'll make the situation clear. Arrange meetings in different places. Do everything possible. 'For the National Executive Committee,

'Herm. Lindquist, 'Ernst Soderberg.'

MORE A. F. OF L. SCABBERY.

Pittsburg, Pa., August 14.—Great criticism has been heard in local labor circles over the action of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners employed on the new Oliver building not quitting work with the other union men, but staying at work and scabbing. At the Building Trades Council meeting to-day it was said the Amalgamated carpenters were out, but the Brotherhood refused to strike.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

UNITED CIGAR STORES' SCHEMES

CALCULATED TO FOOL BUYERS—THEIR "CO-OPERATION" WORST FORM OF WAGE SLAVERY.

The Wholesalers' and Retailers' Review takes a fall out of the United Cigar Stores Company, saying:

"In an attempt to show how really beneficent a trust is, the United Cigar Stores Company has just done a remarkable piece of advertising, which, if it cost \$25,000 was worth the money," says the Review. "Under the apparently frank title, 'Trust Methods for Retailers,' an article was published in the Saturday Evening Post in the issue of July 10, which purported to be bona fide reading matter. It was in reality a very clever 'write-up' of the United Cigar Stores, placing them in a beautiful white light and showing how wonderfully 'pure' and 'noble' and 'modern' the founder of them is.

"The article was written by Isaac F. Marquess, the New York representative of the Saturday Evening Post and one of the best advertising men in the country. Perhaps to one reader out of a hundred the article showed up in its true colors, but to the rest it was merely an interesting story.

Clever Sophistry.

"No one except men in the same line of business or those who work for the United Cigar Stores can realize the clever sophistry by which ugly facts are made to look like an endorsement for the cigar trust. Men who know the truth of these things point out statements which are even deliberately false, and all the half truths are stated with an apparent candor which makes them look like the whole truth. But the half truth untold is the ugly part.

"There is in the article much that is meritorious. Mr. Whelan, the president of the trust, is a very clever man and knows his business.

A Good Example.

"The article purports to set out Mr. Whelan's success as an example for other lines of trade to follow and much space is used in good advice, but the bulk of the article is devoted to the way the United Cigar Stores Company was built up, and how it runs its business. The purpose now of the Wholesalers' and Retailers' Review is to show the ugly half truth that was concealed in the article in the Post. What was left out is the more interesting as a commentary on what was published.

"To begin with, nothing is said of the fact that the United Cigar Stores never display any goods except those manufactured by the trust itself where the purchaser can see them. Of these trust-made goods there is a multiplicity of brands, practically all of which are inferior goods. The standard brands, those which experienced smokers buy, those which are for sale in all hotels, saloons and independent cigar stores, are kept underneath the broad, high counter on shelves behind sliding doors. If the customer asks for one of these brands the box is reluctantly dragged out. To quote from the article, which in turn is quoting from a manual of salesmanship issued by the United Cigar Stores to its clerks:

Feeling the Customer.

"A customer asking for something not in stock should never be told in so many words that there is a substitute 'just as good.' Cut out that phrase. Earnestly recommend as 'possibly acceptable' whatever you think will satisfy.

"Keeping the standard goods out of sight and at the same time instructing clerks to induce the purchaser to buy the trust's goods, has a result which the independent manufacturer should view with alarm. For the United Cigar Stores is all the time building up its factories at the expense of the independents.

"Go into an ordinary cigar store or saloon and the standard brands are all kept on the shelves in plain sight. Not so with the United Cigar Stores. This fact does not occur to the reader of Mr. Marquess's cleverly written article.

Inferior Goods.

"That the goods manufactured and sold by the United Cigar Stores are not equal to other lines is shown by their own 'specials.' Take the Robin Hood and Amicos. On the inside of each box is a nicely printed label, '10 cents.' That gives the impression that the cigars are a regular ten-cent cigar, but on certain days, usually two a week, these cigars are sold for five cents, the customer believing that he is being let in on a bargain sale to introduce the goods. What he is really buying is a five-cent cigar, for which on all but two days a week he pays ten cents. Otherwise the United Cigar Stores could not afford to sell it at

five cents any day in the week.

"Anyone who buys cigars knows that it is not possible to sell a ten-cent cigar for five cents without losing money; and the United Cigar Stores Company is probably not making many offers where it is losing money.

Would Create Sympathy.

"In the Post article there is an attempt to create sympathy by telling of a system of co-operative ownership in which the clerks receive a share. This is flatly denied by the clerks themselves. They say that promises of dividends are held out to them, but that they seldom receive the money. Some excuse, a shortage in the stock which must be made up for or a long delay with which the clerks became disgusted, is interposed, and the profit-sharing amounts to practically nothing.

"The men behind the counters of the United Cigar Stores are held under the most complete system of wage slavery and espionage in the country. The article itself shows that. Here are some of the fallacious statements quoted from the words of Mr. Whelan:

"Kidding" the Clerks.

"It occurred to me that we could have partners in every store by introducing what we call mutual ownership. We rent the store, pay all fixed charges, such as rent, light, porter and heat, stock it with goods, and then turn it over to a chief clerk, who operates it on a percentage. He is our personal representative with the customers. He hires his clerks and fixes their salary, which is based on the store's receipts. For salaries the chief clerk usually takes out six per cent. of the gross earnings.

"Sounds fine, but analyze it. Note 'what we call mutual ownership,' the clerks do not.

Interesting Figures.

"In San Francisco, one of the most important cities in which the United Cigar Stores operate, all clerks are hired by Mr. Burns, the local representative. And as for the six per cent. for salaries, many of their stores do not take in more than \$75 a day. Six per cent. of that is \$4.50. They cannot keep a store open early and late for that amount of money. The clerks work 12 hours a day, are never allowed to sit down or lean backward or forward against anything. Mr. Whelan says he has a corps of chiropractists. He must need them. But he certainly has none in San Francisco. He also says he has not lost a clerk in a year out of his 200 stores in Greater New York. San Francisco would show a far different state of affairs.

No Chance for Clerks.

"There is little chance for a man to rise to a good position and hold it with the United Cigar Stores Company. They don't want him. After he has reached a certain point they 'promote' him to a chief clerkship and he has a 'mutual ownership.' He works along a year or two on a salary of perhaps \$60 to \$80 a month hoping to see his dividends some day, and when he becomes disgusted at last and quits, what recourse has he? None but the very young can stand such a system, and they are the ones the trust wants.

"Every chief clerk ends his business day at 3 o'clock in the afternoon," the article says. All the chief clerks in San Francisco work until anywhere from six to ten, depending on how many assistants are allowed them.

Corporation Not Human.

"We conduct a corporation," said Mr. Whelan in his interview which forms the body of the article, "and the general attitude of the public towards a corporation is inclined to be unfriendly. Many people think that a corporation is not human."

"The attitude of the public in both the general propositions in that statement is correct, so far as the United Cigar Stores may be concerned. It is unfriendly and it does not think the Stores is human.

Same Old Game.

"In most of the United Cigar Stores they keep a few union-label brands hid away, which they pull out if the customers insist. However, the union men will not try even union-made cigars in the United Cigar Stores. This is along the line followed by the Tobacco Trust, which bought a few union factories, maintained them under their individual names and put out blue-label tobacco to stem the boycott against the trust.

"A Detroit man who was formerly connected with the United Cigar Stores in this city said: 'That is a great game! When the United Stores Company bought out several stores in Detroit, I went with them. I was get-

NITRIC ACID, ALUM

Sulphurous Acid, Copper Sulphate, Glucose, Fed to Us by Master Class.

Pittsburg, Pa., August 14.—Fine imported sardines, packed in superlative olive oil, purchased at leading Pittsburg stores, have been found to be common mongrel minnows, of the "chub" variety used by anglers at this time of the year for bait, while the olive oil was discovered to be manufactured from peanuts is the result of fresh investigations just made by the state pure food commission.

Analyses have been made of a number of other products, bought in local stores and informations are about to be entered against the dealers handling the alleged unlawful goods. Out of six different samples of canned imported olive oil sardines but one was found to be as represented.

A number of samples of sweet gherkins and pickled onions all proved to be preserved in alum, the effect of which is to pucker the lining of one's mouth and stomach and stop the flow of the digestive juices, besides searing the surface of the delicate membranes. Of five jars of fine honey, three were nothing more than glucose, artificially flavored. The glucose leaves a sticky lining to the stomach and produces derangements of the alimentary tract.

High-priced canned mushrooms were found by the chemist to be preserved with sulphurous acid, which shriveled the 'rooms into small, attractive shapes. Eating these costly delicacies with much gusto, unsuspecting people have not known of the deadly poison, which caused sudden and peculiar ailment in the system of the consumers. Fine green peas, with lots of green in them, were found to have been artificially colored with sulphate of copper.

Delectable appearing corn starch, which in its pure state is yellow, was purchased over the counter a pure white. It was found to have been bleached with nitric acid, a deadly drug. The effect of this acid was so strong on the wrappings containing the corn starch that the representatives of the state pure food commission had to use tin boxes in carrying this "food" away from the pretentious store in which it had just been bought; so that the chemist could analyze the product.

ting more than they pay and when an inspector drifted to Detroit and looked over the pay roll, a change became apparent. Many little but disagreeable things then happened and the job became unbearable to me. Finally the inspector told me that there was an opening in the east and that I had been selected to fill it. He said it was a 'promotion.' I could not see it that way and soon I had to quit. They boast that they never fire a man except for dishonesty, but they make life miserable for him and he quits. When you apply for a job you have to fill out a blank that is a peach. It goes into your pedigree for the past ten years. This is for the bonding company, they say, and I have been told that the bonding company is the same set of men under a different name. You must send them your photograph, which they file in New York. Then you must pay them a dollar for a button and they also give you a manual, which you have to receipt for. When you quit, they give you your dollar back, although a lot of the men get so disgusted that they quit and do not ask for the dollar.

"They have a system of inspection that is a dandy. Every day or so a so-called inspector drops in and looks over things. Wages? They are rotten! They pay on a percentage and you know what that means. That profit-sharing scheme is a fake. If their men got over ten dollars per week, I never heard of it. The chief clerk sometimes gets \$10, if he is a hustler. Then the talk about their bargain sales of cigars! The Robin Hood and Amicos, I have been informed, are a \$37 cigar, which is nothing but nickel goods. For four days a week you pay a quarter for three of them, but on Friday, Saturday and Sunday you can buy them for their right price—five cents each. I was instructed to keep all but the trust brands out of sight and never sell one of any other brand unless I could not possibly work off some of the trust stuff as a substitute. It is a great game, but no more of it for me."

Even had capitalist society as many pillars supporting it as an Egyptian temple, its collapse would be near, at the rate its pillars are tumbling. Adolph Fleischman, a wealthy fruit grower and shipper of California, is the latest. Fleischman brought home seven trunks into the country, declaring a total of \$340 dutiable goods therein. U. S. Customs inspectors found \$1,657.62.

DANISH SOCIALISTS

Are Causing Cold Shivers to Run Down Spines of Capitalist Press at Prospect of Triumph.

(Translated by Axel Staal.)

The following article appeared editorially in a Danish capitalist paper, on the day when the Socialists of Denmark celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the election of the two first Socialists to the Danish Congress.

The article is of interest, because it shows a phase of the movement with which the American Socialist is as yet unacquainted; it shows how pressed the Danish capitalists really are by the Socialists; how they with terror see the Socialists work for controlling power in all fields, and how they ask unity of all anti-Socialistic groups in order to stave off the defeat that stares them in the face.

"Will it last long before we are the majority?" asks the 'Social-Demokraten' yesterday in its editorial on the twenty-five years anniversary of the election of the Socialists, Holm and Hordum. The 'Social-Demokraten' answers its own question as follows: 'No, it can not take long. If we continue our work with that solidarity, tenacity, wisdom and enthusiasm that always guided the movement. Hordum and Holm performed their work in Congress so well that the workers become more and more intent on continuing the political struggle, at the same time that the work for economic organization was carried on unremittently.' This declaration embodies the program of our present leading Socialists. Politically they aspire to the majority in the House, economically they work for spreading the control of the socialistic union of allied trades over the whole country, and commercially they wish to establish a gigantic co-operative association with stores in all the cities.

"When the reader considers the work done by different classes of the population for the support and development of our nation, it will immediately appear unjust that the Socialists should obtain controlling power in our land. While our peasants, through their economy and thrift, have steered the ship of state through all financial troubles, the working class has, through its organizations created continual unrest, and the moral assistance of this class should have been far greater.

"As yet the working class, with its Socialist leaders, is far from ripe to rule. Their lack of genuine social feeling is manifest, despite all the 'comradely' phrases, in their opposition to assist in the defense of the nation. (This refers to the proposition of total disarmament of army and navy, brought up in Congress last October by the Socialist members, a longer article on which appeared in the People of Oct. 4, 1908.—Trans.)

"Certain it is that the present Socialist party ought never to obtain the controlling power in Denmark, but just as certain is it, that they can, because their opponents stand divided. Split your enemies and you will conquer, seems to be the principle of the Socialists. In the eighties, when the Right disregarded the Constitution, the Socialists saw in this lawbreaking from above a great agitational medium. The parties upholding the present social order were divided and fought among themselves, while the Socialists, with success, angled in the troubled waters. In 1905, when the split in the Left occurred, the same seal was shown by the Socialists, who the year following increased the number of their congressmen from sixteen to twenty-four, and by keeping up their agitation, they now stand numerically the largest party in the country, although they did not further increase their number of congressmen.

"If our nation shall be saved from all Socialist experiments—from disarmament, state and commune Socialism—then the conservative parties must see the danger in that direction and not let the military question or any other question cause such a split in their ranks that the Socialists, through their own boasted 'solidarity and tenacity' shall rush undefeated into power."

When Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria first arrived in that country he was a Roman Catholic, but had his oldest son received into the Greek Church for political reasons. Then, his wife dying, he married a Lutheran Princess, espousing her, for political reasons, according to both the Catholic and Protestant rites. Now, again for political reasons, he is going with his whole family, to adopt the faith of the whole Orthodox Church. It goes without saying that such a much-godded ruler will use nothing less than a rod of iron to suppress Socialism because of its "godlessness."

BODY-BREAKING FATIGUE

PRESENT LONG WORK-DAY MEANS PROGRESSIVE DETERIORATION TO THE WORKER—RECUPERATION IMPOSSIBLE.

The present working day is a striking example of the failure to conserve national vitality. In order to keep labor power unimpaired, the working day should be physiological—i. e., it should be such as would enable the average individual to completely recuperate over night. Otherwise, instead of a simple daily cycle, there is a progressive deterioration. A reduction in the length of the work day would be a chief means of improving the vitality of workmen, as well as the worth of life to them.

The fatigue of workmen is largely traceable to their long work day and serves to start a vicious circle. Fatigue puts the workman in an abnormal frame of mind. He seeks to deaden his fatigue by alcohol, tobacco, exciting amusements, and excesses of various kinds. The momentary relief which he thereby obtains is purchased at the expense of an increasing susceptibility to fatigue, resulting sooner or later in complete depletion of his vital energies and in the contraction of tuberculosis or other fatal disease. The decrease in the length of the working day has not diminished the total output.

An instance in which the eight-hour day superseded the nine-hour day with entire success is the case of the Salford Iron Works, of Mather & Platt, at Manchester, England, which changed to the eight-hour day in 1895. As the firm's products were subject to keen competition in both home and foreign markets, it was obliged to look carefully after the labor cost, and its conclusion that such cost did not increase in consequence of the reduction in working hours was reached after extremely accurate comparisons by accountants, who of course took into consideration the saving in consumables, wear and tear, fuel, etc. The Bureau of Labor inquired of Mather & Platt if they were still on the eight-hour basis, and received a reply dated May 24, 1904, in which they stated that "Our experience since the first year in which it (the eight-hour system) was tried has fully borne out the conclusions then arrived at, and we are fully satisfied that as regards the comparison between eight and nine hours per day, the balance of advantages is in favor of the shorter period. In 1894, the hours of labor of about 43,000 workmen in British government factories and workshops were reduced to forty-eight hours per week. Of this number, 18,600 received a reduction of five and three-fourths hours a week, and 24,300 had their time reduced two and one-half hours a week. With no change in piece rates the workmen were able to earn as much as formerly. Day workers received an increased hourly rate of pay to make their earnings per week of forty-eight hours equal to those per week of fifty hours. It was found necessary to increase the number of day workers."

In 1899 the owners of the great Zeiss optical goods factory at Jena, Germany, introduced the eight-hour day and then made careful records of the results. In 1905 it was announced that although the aggregate number of hours worked had decreased fifteen per cent. the output per hour had increased 16.2 per cent.

At Liege it was found in a sulphuric

acid establishment similar to a foundry that shortening the working day from eleven hours to ten, from ten to nine, and so on gradually down to seven and one-half, resulted, in each case, in an increase of the output.

The Solvay Process Company, of Syracuse, installed, in 1892, a system of three eight-hour shifts in place of the two previous shifts of eleven and thirteen hours, respectively. It was stated by the assistant general manager in 1905 that the change had considerably lessened the wear and tear on the men, and that they could be called on to do their work at their highest state of efficiency, which had not been possible on the two-shift basis. President Hazard of the company writes:

"In general, I can say that the results of the change from a twelve-hour to an eight-hour shift were very satisfactory and have continued to be so. While the immediate result was to considerably increase the cost per unit of product, the efficiency of the men gradually increased, so that at the end of about one year the first increase has been overcome and the cost per unit of product fell to a point even lower than had been obtained under the twelve-hour shift, and further the time consumed per unit of product has since been so reduced that we are to-day and for some time have been operating with a smaller number of hours per unit of product than we had under the twelve-hour shift."

Further proof of the benefits of the change to the three-shift day is furnished by the records of the Solvay Mutual Benefit Association for 1891 and 1904. The days lost per man by sickness each year fell from seven and one-half days in 1891 to five and one-half days in 1904.

It is not maintained that in all cases productivity will be as great in eight hours as in nine. Cases to the contrary could also be cited. The point to be insisted upon is not that it is profitable to an employer to make the work day shorter, for often it is not, but to show that it is profitable to the nation and the race. Continual fatigue is inimical to national vitality, and however it may affect the commercial value of the individual it will in the end deplete the vital resources on which national efficiency depends.

In the interests of this efficiency, a longer time at noon for lunch is usually necessary. The present economy of lunch time is short-sighted, tends to food bolting, indigestion, a drowsy and tired afternoon, and inferior work. This has been shown by actual experience.

The accident bulletins of the Interstate Commerce Commission contain frequent records of disasters caused by the long hours of railway employees. In a recent bulletin, No. 27, two collisions are attributed to the mistakes of employees who have been on duty much longer than the instinct of safety should allow. Collision No. 3, which killed two and injured fifteen, was due to the mistake of a station operator who had been on duty from 7 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and who had returned to duty at 8 p. m. The collision took place at 12:30 a. m., the next morning.—Prof. Irving Fischer, in Report to National Conservation Commission.

HOW THEY "DIRECT"

75 Per Cent. of Bank Directors Ignorant of How Institutions Are Run.

Washington, D. C., August 15.—Unwittingly perhaps, but nevertheless effectively, has the government just sent a shot through the English economist's, Mallock's, theory that the enormous wealth of our rich is due to their exceptional powers of "directing ability."

Many replies have just been received at the office of the Comptroller of the Currency to the letters of inquiry which were sent to all directors of national banks several months ago asking whether they had any actual knowledge of the conditions of the banks with which they were connected. Lawrence O. Murray, the Comptroller of the Currency, sent out these letters in an effort to impress on directors of national banks the important obligation resting upon them in regard to the banks and the public.

The replies indicate that the directors do not take any important part in the administration of the national banks. Four per cent. of the directors admitted they knew nothing of their banks, while only 25 per cent. of the directors responded that they knew what were the real conditions of their institutions.

Loans were approved by only 34 per cent. of the directors and in the remainder of the institutions the loans were left entirely to the discretion of the officers of the banks.

Eighty per cent. of the directors could not certify as to the genuineness of signatures on notes discounted by the banks and 6 per cent. of the directors tacitly permitted overdrafts.

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LABOR IN CALIFORNIA

UNSTEADY CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT, LOW WAGES, AND DIS-FRANCHISEMENT—IMPOTENT CRAFT UNIONS.

The general condition of the labor movement in California is on a par with the uncertain condition all over the United States. The particular phase of labor here is nomadic, a continual shifting from the north to the south, and vice versa, according to weather and crops, from sea-board to mining and interior desert towns, as desert weather permits. This condition produces the well-known California proletariat (the "blanket stiff") who walks hundreds of miles in pursuit of "happiness"—a job—when broke. He walks on the railroads he helped to build. When he has the price he rides. He lives in the cheapest hovels, and eats in cheap restaurants, commonly known here as "Slacker Laundries," "Union Foundries," "Slacker Joints," etc. He has no vote, and the continual struggle for existence, with the horde of religious missions, with cheap lodgings in the districts he inhabits when in the coast towns, makes it hard to develop class consciousness among his kind. As a rule, wages are low.

In the building trades the wages, compared with the general average, are good, but the work is very spasmodic; therefore, in these trades, we have what are known as "snow birds," mechanics who flock here in the winter to get away from the cold up north, and the "swallows," who leave in spring. A large percentage of men have no vote; their general opinion is better than the unskilled anch laborers.

The general labor conditions of southern California are worse than in northern California. In this land of the "Midwinter-sun," the "orange and olive paradise," as the railroad companies announce in advertisements, and as transatlantic steamship companies advertise to Europeans, thousands are brought every month, and the usual misery following from capitalist conditions result in suicides in the park and ocean, insanity, nervous prostration. Prostitution, forgery, fake mining and oil companies, fraudulent land companies flourish.

Wages of ranch workers are from \$30 to \$35 per month, and "found," which consists of plain food and a shake down in the barn, or out in the alfalfa. Building trades wages are: carpenters, from \$2.00 to \$2.50; bricklayers, from \$3.00 to \$4.50; painters, from \$2.00 to \$3.50; plasterers, from \$2.50 to \$3.00; millmen, from \$3.00 to \$3.50. As before stated, the work is very spasmodic, hence, little or no organization amongst them, and what there is is very pure and simple. The machinists receive from \$2.50 to \$3.00, moulders from \$2.50 to \$3.50, pattern-makers from \$3.50 to \$4.50. These crafts are better off although these industries are yet in their infancy, and no one institution employs a large number of men.

The labor organizations of the old craft union style are not very strong in this State. They have immersed down to conservative sick and death benefit affairs, and job trust aggregations. The independent spirit which wage-slaves manifested under the conditions of small concerns, and

the roving proletariat of years ago, which made Debs claim the "West is ripe for Revolution," are being curbed by the collective and socialized conditions of labor, and the docile servility so prevalent in the East, where industry is carried on by large means of production, is becoming very apparent in the West. In fact, the workingmen of the West were never more revolutionary than those of the East, from a class-conscious point of view. They were simply more venturesome because the employing concerns, especially mine owners, were numerous and not so well organized in employers' associations as now, and because a large percentage of the floating workers were unmarried and had no families to support. But with the rise of Mine Owners' Associations, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association, Citizens' Alliance, etc.; in other words, as industry became more social and collective and the saloon-dance-gambling-joint gave way to a semblance of family life in mining towns, this boisterous spirit gave way to the humbled, plodding, servile worker of the large corporation. In Los Angeles a moulder in the iron trades cannot get a job in any foundry unless he has a clearance card from the Manufacturers' Association. This is closed shop with a vengeance from the capitalist side.

The craft unions of Los Angeles a few years ago decided to build a labor temple. It is not completed, and while the completed property would represent a value of about \$125,000 the capitalists already have about \$65,000 mortgages on the property. Some of the union men claim it has been a botch and graft from the start.

A few remnants of the Trautmann-St. John faction of the I. W. W. still hold forth and while a few are friendly to the S. L. P., many are hard persistent enemies of the party and use every means possible to attack and destroy the S. L. P.

The members of the Socialist Labor Party here are few, but hopefully stick to the fight through thick and thin. They use every opportunity to put up a class-conscious fight, but the fight is hard. The precarious conditions of capitalism develop in the ranks of the worker many charlatans and ignoramuses who ply their work in any organization which affords them a "picking" and a living. It is such characters in the Socialist party and the craft unions, along with the religious grafter, metaphysicians, anarchists and professional atheists that create bedlam in the labor movement which is hard to clarify. The Marxian philosophy and the method of surplus value exploitation is very little understood even among members of the Socialist Party and that allows for all kinds of fads and false notions which arise from the conception that the working people are exploited as consumers instead of producers. The main work of the S. L. P. now is to keep up a persistent propaganda by lectures, streets meetings, getting subs, selling literature, and working on the more enlightened element of the S. P. and the labor movement in general.

GOV'T AUTOCRACY

A Necessary Adjunct of Trustified Industry.

The recent tariff agitation has revealed the bitterness of the conflict of interests within the capitalist camp. Each manufacturer is a free trader in wanting free raw materials, but he is a Protectionist in wanting high protection on his finished product. The maker of raw materials is a high Protectionist against foreign raw materials but may howl "robber tariff" when it comes to manufactured goods.

Out of this agitation has come the cry of "take the Tariff question out of politics," through the scheme known as the Tariff Commission. Meanwhile some sort of a Tariff bill had to be put through and it was only possible to "harmonize" the interests through the autocratic powers of the Presidency—through what in Roosevelt's time was called the wielding of the "Big Stick." The Tariff conflict has served to call attention to how great the Presidential powers really are. Speaking at Chautauqua, N. Y., on "Evolution in Matters Governmental," Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, is reported as saying:

"There is one other thing I wish to call your attention to. This country has now the most centralized Government in the world, not excepting Russia. We have got to the stage in our evolution where we expect the executive department of the Government to make the laws, usurping the functions of the legislative department. The Constitution has now become a book laid away on a table, about which gather now and then the directors of this Government."

"The public congratulations of President Taft's reported intervention in the Tariff bill, compelling Congress to insert measures which would not have passed either house, indicated that the people were filled with delight as they saw one of the landmarks established by the nation's founders swept away."

The Rochester "Post-Express," a Republican newspaper, has also taken occasion to comment on the "tendency toward autocracy," through "the tremendous power which the President of the United States exercises over legislation." The paper says:

"Here, then, is coercion of the people's representatives: members of the two houses of Congress are no longer free agents under the people, but are become the slaves of the executive; they sit in Congress not to legislate for those who sent them but to carry out submissively the orders of the President."

"This is a subversion of the form of government ordained by the Constitution. The country had far too much of that under President Roosevelt and fervently hoped that his successor would respect with scrupulous fidelity the powers, duties and prerogatives of the three co-ordinate branches of government. When an executive coerces without resistance the legislative branch of the Government, it is but a step to a coercion of the courts, and then we have an autocracy of the most dangerous character."

"This is a far greater question than Tariffs or taxes. The form of government that the fathers framed is actually in danger of being overthrown. Senators and Representatives, therefore, should unite in a common cause and resist the direct personal interference of the President in the work they are particularly and exclusively charged to perform. The President may recommend and may veto, but he has no right to coerce the lawmakers of the people with his power or corrupt them with his patronage."

The Shaws and the "Post-Expresses" either do not comprehend the development of things or they are trying to throw dust in the eyes of the people. A social system, whose aim is the syndication of industry in the hands of a few having arbitrary powers over the lives of the people must necessarily have governmental autocracy exceeding even that of Russia.

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A MUZZLED PRESS

IS THE ONLY KIND PERMISSIBLE BY THE PLUTOCRACY.

The rise of commercialism marked the beginning of the decline of the Fourth Estate in the United States: Corporations and individuals, for that matter, desiring special privileges needed special legislation, and it was soon discovered that it is cheaper to buy newspapers and through them control legislation, than to buy legislators direct. Besides, newspapers when once bought stayed bought. It is not an uncommon thing for a great industrial or transportation corporation to own outright, either directly or indirectly, a dozen big newspapers and control a hundred others. The Hill roads, for instance, have a string of papers from St. Paul to Puget Sound. And the very telegraphic news that appears in nine-tenths of the daily papers in the United States is controlled absolutely by a well-known trust that openly defies the laws, while the man at its head with his ill-gotten millions founds universities. To what extent this news is colored is difficult to determine. I have no doubt that in all matters affecting the Standard Oil or its allied interests the news bears the taint of its origin.

Such is the condition of the Fourth Estate. From the country weekly to the city daily we find few free moral agents. Those that are not owned, stock and bonds, body and soul, by corporations with interests to protect, are rendered nerveless and opinionless by the fear of losing their advertising patronage. If the System cannot reach the owner of the paper directly—if he be proof against its moral suasion it can reach the advertiser; and under our modern methods no matter how independent a publication may be it has one vulnerable point—the business office.

During the fight recently made by the railroads against national legislative control, the Fourth Estate became the battleground. A large sum of money, estimated at not less than \$2,000,000, was raised for the campaign by a pool of the railway interests. One-quarter of this fund was expended in an effort to influence the public through the country press. Over a million copies of a "Magazine Section" were sent out weekly to all who would use them, free with express paid. But the bulk of the work was done through a publicity bureau that "card-indexed" every editor and publisher of a paper in the United States. If he yielded to gentle influence all right—he was sent proper copy to use, but if he was incorrigible or stiff-necked, his record was looked up, and if weak spots were found in his personal or financial armor he was promptly put on the rack.

This characterization of the press must not be considered as universal. There are a few great newspapers that are still true to the best traditions of the Fourth Estate—but they are not money-makers and it requires money to run a great newspaper. Unless a reaction toward sane and honest journalism sets in soon, they, too, will be compelled to join the great majority.

This evolutionary struggle for survival within the Fourth Estate has brought forth a new type of journalism, the type represented by the Pulitzer and Hearst papers. Here we have the vilest of yellow journalism coupled with fearless editorial expression; news columns filled with the most sensational claptrap side by side with editorials expressing a lofty public sentiment. The excuse offered for this unholy marriage of virtue and vice is that the times demand it—that the sensation is necessary to secure the circulation—and circulation is essential to a hearing—the masses must be reached if they are to be influenced.

The decline of the newspaper as a guiding force left the great field of the Fourth Estate open to the magazines. These publications which for many years had been regarded as means of recreation only at once came to the front as forums for the discussion of grave public questions. Men with something to say could, through these media, reach the public without running foul of the business office. Here crime should be exposed—great crimes as well as crimes of the great. A few magazine publishers with their ear to the ground heard the rumble of a coming storm, and boldly pre-empted the estate abandoned by the daily press. Their reward was great—the people hailed them as deliverers and their circulation and their revenue grew apace. At last the high obligations of the Fourth Estate were to be shouldered by the great national weeklies and the militant monthlies.

That was three years ago. The public is now much wiser regarding the methods of millionaires than it once was. A few of the mailed knights remain in the lists avowed champions of honest business, a square deal and clean government, but some of the foremost in the lists of three years ago seem to have grown weary of the contest. Have they been made to feel the pressure of the thumb-screw or

has public approval been outbid by private interest? Why this silence and inactivity where there was once the shout of battle and the clash of arms? Is the magazine to go the way of the daily press? It must be expected, however, that any publication which challenges the existing order will feel the heavy hand of secret and persistent opposition. Publish to the world social or financial rottenness, and you are a "muckraker." But in this crisis the "muckraker" is as essential to our economic and moral sanitation as is the "drain-man."

This is not a preaching on the duties of the public press and its moral obligation to organized society; but the following observation is so axiomatic that it may not be out of place in this connection. Whenever a newspaper, posing as a member of the Fourth Estate, is run purely as a business proposition or as a special advocate, and in the chase after dollars or in its efforts to accomplish other ends, suppresses or garbles the news and devotes its editorial influence to selfish ends alone, it becomes a public menace, worse than a venal servant—worse than a pirate on the high seas.—Richard A. Haast, in "The Arena."

THE SMALL TRADER.

Marx's Reflections on His Attitude in 1848.

The small trading and shopkeeping class is exceedingly numerous in Germany in consequence of the stunted development which the large capitalists and manufacturers as a class have had in that country. In the larger towns it forms almost the majority of the inhabitants; in the smaller ones it entirely predominates from the absence of wealthier competitors or influence. This class is a most important one in every modern body politic and in all modern revolutions, is still more important in Germany, where during the recent struggles it generally played the decisive part.

Its intermediate position between the class of larger capitalists, traders and manufacturers—the bourgeois, properly so called—and the proletariat or industrial class, determines its character. Aspiring to the position of the first, the least adverse turn of fortune hurls the individuals of this class down into the ranks of the second.

Thus eternally tossed about between the hope of entering the ranks of the wealthier class and the fear of being reduced to the level of proletarians or even paupers, between the hope of promoting their interests by conquering a share in the direction of public affairs and the dread of rousing by ill timed opposition the ire of a government which disposes of their very existence because it has the power of removing their best customers, possessed of small means the insecurity of the possession of which is in the inverse ratio of the amount, this class is extremely vacillating in its views. Humbly and crouchingly submissive under a powerful feudal or monarchical government, it turns to the side of liberalism when the middle class is in the ascendant. It becomes seized with violent democratic fits as soon as the middle class has secured its own supremacy, but falls back into the abject despondency of fear as soon as the class below itself, the proletarians, attempts an independent movement.—Karl Marx.

TEN CENT BOOKS.

Communist Manifesto.
Engels, Life Of.
No Compromise.
Socialism, What It Is.
Workingmen's Programme.

New York Labor News Company.
28 City Hall Place. New York.

AT M'KEES ROCKS

More Light on the Slaughter House Conditions That Drove 4,000 Men on Strike.

Pittsburg, Pa., August 8.—Although the company has tried every dodge and every bluff known to it, the great strike of 3,850 workmen at McKee's Rocks is still on, with good chances of success.

A prominent citizen, who worked at the steel car works for nine years, and who is familiar with the manner in which the plant is conducted, says:

"Many, very many times I have had a walk over particles of human flesh and pools of congealed blood, where the life of some unfortunate had been snuffed out during the night."

"It was only by walking through a narrow alley, where it was dangerous for any man to venture, that I was able to get to the axle mill at the Pressed Steel Car works. Many times I have known of workmen being crushed to death beneath great piles of scrap iron and no one but the foreman knew who they were, or how they met their death—and he wouldn't tell. To their frantic relatives, who vainly inquired about them at the plant, they were referred to as 'missing from work.'"

"Once," he said, "when a man was killed, my attention was attracted by the commotion. I ran out to see what had happened, and there on a stretcher, dead, was a fine young fellow."

"How did he get it?" I asked.

"If you knew how that happened you would not be working here 24 hours," said a fellow workman of more experience than myself. I needed to work. After that day I never paid any attention when any one was killed. I was powerless to help the slaughter, so I minded my own business. I knew it would mean instant discharge if I did not."

"Almost every morning, in going to the ferry on the Allegheny side of the river to cross over to the plant, I saw a morgue wagon or ambulance waiting to carry off some dead or injured workman. When the poor fellows were dead, as they more often were, they were carted away to the morgue with as little ceremony as would attend the removal of the carcass of a cat or dog."

The Pittsburg daily papers have stated that there was a system of graft also in vogue at this plant. The Iron City Trades Journal says "that to call the system in vogue at this plant graft would be giving it entirely too high-toned a name. It was absolute robbery; not even to be compared with the highwayman, who is a gentleman-alongside of the criminals of the Pressed Steel Car Co. caliber. You have some chance when a man deliberately holds you up on the street and demands your valuables; but what chance have you with a company that will mark on your envelope that they hand you on pay day from one-third to one-half more than they enclose in the envelope? Go back and protest to them and find out the treatment you get. If you are an American and able to argue your case you may get some consideration, but take the consideration that the "poor Hunkey" gets when he returns and complains. He is thrown out, and not only thrown out, but arrested for creating a disturbance and fined an additional \$10. Is it any wonder, under such conditions, that the senti-

ment of the entire public is with the strikers in this case? And no sooner did these men quit work, as a public protest against these conditions, than we find the state constabulary immediately on the job, creating all the trouble they can.

As a result of the blood shedding by the Pennsylvania state constabulary, the hired police of the steel trust, Sheriff C. Gumbert has learned a few things as an officer of the law. Now he has given the strike situation at McKee's Rocks an entirely new twist, and it presents a different picture.

Sheriff Gumbert has notified the company that the deputies must not be used to act as escorts to strike-breakers, but only for the protection of the company's plant. If strike-breakers are brought in they must do so at their own risk, and under the protection of the company, not of the deputy sheriffs, who must confine themselves to restoring order in case of outbreaks or guarding property from possible damage.

The action of Sheriff Gumbert has made the strikers and their friends more enthusiastic over their prospects, and places the car company on a level with the strikers so far as official recognition of the merits of the situation goes. Both sides will be forced to keep the peace, and the company is to be held to the same strict accountability as the strikers for causing trouble or any act that leads up to disorder or a menace of the public peace.

The big plant is still idle and it looks now as if the resumption of car-building will depend upon a settlement with the men who went on strike more than three weeks ago.

A few men went in one day, having been promised a restoration of their old wages, but when they got inside and learned that they were not to get their old pay they went out again. Now, they say, nothing will take them back except the settlement of the strike and the restoration of wages for everybody, those on strike and the skilled men who didn't strike, but were forced to quit because the idleness of the strikers left them nothing to do.

The churches and charity organizations have now taken up the strike situation, and are battling for the laboring men. A number of appeals have been made for funds with which to provide for the strikers while they are idle and to employ reputable counsel to look after their interests in the courts. The Croatian National Defense Society and the members of the First English Lutheran Church have passed resolutions denouncing the Pressed Steel Car Company and soliciting contributions for the strikers.

The question is repeatedly asked: "Will these men win?" And the answer given in every case has been: "Will they win? How can they help from winning when they have nothing to lose?" If every employe of this company would never work for them again, and would seek employment elsewhere, they would be the winner. They have nothing to lose and everything to gain."

One Pittsburg salesman declares that at the works of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKee's Rocks, near Pittsburg, the bosses and foremen threatened the Polish, Bohemian and Slavish workers with discharge unless the wives and daughters of the workers were given to them for prostitution, and that starvation being stronger than morality among the poor wretches, these demands were frequently acceded to. It appeared to be much easier for the worker with a comely wife or daughter to obtain work at the mills than for others.

of the system and to employ only Mexicans. It is pointed out in these communications that the Spanish language is used in the printing and correspondence of the system, wherever it is possible.

A significant feature of Brown letter is the statement that two operators have been placed in every dispatcher's office, in order that they may have practice and become competent to take the places of the American dispatchers previously employed.

Mexico Rises Against "Foreign Labor."

Mexico City, August 12.—Following a rather tart communication from Secretary of the Treasury Jose Yves Limantour, asking that explanation be made as to why the proposed replacing of American with Mexican employes on the national railroads has not proceeded with greater rapidity, Pablo Macedo, president of the local board of directors, and E. N. Brown, president of the road, in long letters set out that every effort is making to change the entire personnel

The Silver Cross

By EUGENE SUE

Translated from the Original French by DANIEL DE LEON

A Tale of Jerusalem. The Carpenter of Nazareth, reviled and execrated by the rich and mighty whose privileges he attacked and whose hypocrisy he exposed, moves through its pages pathetically to his tragic doom.

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Woman Under Socialism

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of women in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the glided houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

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of their articles, and not to expect them to
be returned. Consequently, no stamps
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,187
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	74,191
In 1904	84,172
In 1908	14,287

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their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1909.

**A conservative Bear and a radical Bee
If talking together would scarcely agree.**
—SARAH J. DAY.

CATASTROPHICAL BERGER.

Was it yesterday, or day before?—
surely it was no hundred years ago, that
Victor L. Berger, quoting Engel's correct
dictum to the effect that the Commune
disaster proved the day has gone by for
purely physical uprisings; but misap-
plying Engel's words to the "Milwaukee
Idea" of introducing the Socialist Re-
public by one-step-at-a-time public la-
vatories and such-like measures, denounced
the well balanced and sane Socialist La-
bor Party posture that the Socialist Re-
public, as with the birth of a child, was
to be born a complete entity, and not
piece-meal. That was only yesterday, or,
perhaps, day before. Of a sudden Berger
appears in a signed article in his
"Social Democratic Herald" calling upon
the discontented to provide themselves
with "a good rifle and the necessary
rounds of ammunition," on the theory
that "the ballot may not count for much
at a pinch."

Like all changes that are sudden they
carry the change beyond the mark. The
Milwaukee arch-conservative tactician
has become all at once a catastrophist.

Whatever somersaults (backward or
forward) one may have expected from
Berger, there is just one somersault that
surely none was prepared to see from
him, a gentleman, born and brought up
in military Germany.

Travelers to Europe are frequently
heard to make the remark that "Ger-
many's system of compulsory military
service has done no end of good to the
German physique." The travelers might
add—"and no end of good for the So-
cial-Revolution." Compulsory military
service has bestowed upon the countries,
in which it prevails, two priceless boons:
it has schooled the masses in the use,
not merely the individual use, but the
still more important, the collective, or
military use of the gun; and it has be-
stowed upon them the correlative boon
of sobriety in the use of the word "revo-
lution," meaning "armed revolution." This
is especially the case in Germany.

Everybody who knows what he is
talking about, when he refers to "armed
insurrection," knows that guns are sui-
cidal weapons in the hands of those who
do not know how to handle them; and
that, the more of such people gather to-
gether, only all the larger is the mas-
sacre of themselves, partly even by
themselves. Everybody who knows what
he is talking about knows that the knowl-
edge, necessary to turn the gun in col-
lective hands into a weapon for trium-
phant aggression, is a knowledge not
to be acquired over night, nor in the
privacy of one's closet. Finally, here
in America, everybody, who knows what
he is about, knows that the knowledge
of the collective, or military, use of the
gun is not among the public or civic
virtues of the land. It is unnecessary,
in this connection, to pursue the subject
to the point of proving that the "vir-
tue" is happily unnecessary with us,
seeing that American capitalism has
fashioned, for the ready use of all en-
gaged in useful occupation, a mighty
substitute for military power—the mold
for the industrially organized class-
conscious working class. Sufficient is
the fact, because undeniable, that the
knowledge of the military use of the gun
is not among our national accomplish-
ments. What friend of Berger's would
trust himself near Berger, for instance,
holding a gun in his hands, especially
if the gun is loaded, or provided with
the "necessary rounds of ammunition"?

Perhaps it is a case of evil associations
corrupting good morals. The blood and
thunder language used by Berger's as-
sociates, the Gov. Waite and such
others, during the early days of Popu-
lism may have stuck to the gentleman.
Such language is unbecoming a sober

man. Berger should leave it to the po-
tential ranters in his party.

POKING FUN AT JOHNSON.

Eastern papers and capitalist politi-
cians have begun to take up Gov. John-
son's bugle call to the West to "shake
off the shackles of the East."

These papers and politicians have gone
into statistics on the matter—not the
sort of statistics dished out by the Cen-
sus manipulators, and which "think as
the statist thinks," but statistics that
the Gov. can not choose but admit are
true.

They have proved by statistics that
the laws passed "in the interest of the
East," and by means of which the West
is kept in the shackles aforementioned, are
passed with, and cannot be passed with-
out, the aid of Senators and Representa-
tives from the very West that is to be
unshackled. The statisticians in this
instance are peculiarly and particularly
wicked, in that they are excruciatingly
accurate in details. They leave nothing
to inference. They show with figures
and names that these same West-shack-
ling laws are enacted by a majority of
Westerners, and, with the single excep-
tion of the two Cleveland and the one
and two-thirds Roosevelt administra-
tions, were given their exequators by
Western Presidents.

All of this must cause the cold steel
to enter the entrails of Gov. Johnson's
fantasy.

If the laws that are being enacted
shackle the West to the East, the con-
clusion can not be escaped but that the
bulk of the Western representation in
the Federal legislature and executive
offices are bought like so many heads
of cattle by the small Eastern minority.
This is true; but hardly the truth that
the aspirant for the Democratic Presi-
dential nomination, who now is holding
down the gubernatorial chair in the
State of Minnesota, can have figured
upon.

Gov. Johnson is in the plight of the
billiard bungler who tries for a carom
and pockets his own ball. The call to
the West to throw off the shackles of
the East, meant to place the West in
the light of a paladin of civic purity,
has but one practical effect. It has
called attention to the fact that the
Western representatives of capitalist
society are a corrupt lot; secondly, that
the Eastern representatives are equally
corrupt, they being the corruptors; and,
thirdly, that the whole bulk of cap-
italist politicians, West and East, is an
ulcer on the face of the land.

Socialism, which is not affected by
the mystification of East or West, North
or South, has long ago set up the thesis
of the third conclusion; nailed the same
to the National church door; and proved
it to all comers.

AN ARSENAL FOR SOCIALISTS.

The hour of trial is the hour that
wings the truth out of the human
breast, how closely locked soever the
human breast before kept the secret
locked. There is another proverb ap-
plicable to the case—when thieves fall
out honest folks come by their own.

If Socialists should ever feel at a loss
for proofs of their claim that capitalism
is robbery, and that, consequently, cap-
italist property is theft; if Socialists
should ever feel at a loss for proofs of
their claim that the capitalist class is
an aggregation of lawbreakers even to-
wards one another, let alone towards
the working class;—let them dive into
the speeches made in Congress this
month when the tariff bill, as it emerged
from Conference Committee, came up
for final passage.

In the Senate, Daniel of Virginia ad-
dressed the President of that body in
these words:

"That paper [referring to the tariff
bill] that lies on your table, sir, and
purports to be a report of the conferees
of the Senate is a bogus paper. It has
no more validity in the sight of the laws
of the land than any counterfeit note
that is floating around to find some
greenhorn's pocket."

That bogus paper and counterfeit note
became "law."

Thereupon, taking their cue from the
bouquets thrown at the law by the leg-
islators themselves, the press have ac-
claimed the bogus and counterfeit with
a shower of fresh bouquets, from among
which the following are a few, only a
few, of the most fragrant flowers:

"The new tariff bill is scientific thiev-
ery."

"This tariff bill contains too many
of those iniquitous bargains, struck in
the dark, which have come to make
protection synonymous with fraud."

"The Dingley law put a premium on
tuberculosis, in the shape of highly taxed
wool and woolsens, and it is left un-
touched in the present bill."

"The right persons went to Washing-
ton to 'see' Aldrich, and came away
openly boasting that the thing had been
'fixed.'"

"It is the old scheme of plunder in
full vigor."

Peter, thou hast said it.

THE PINEAPPLE PARTY.

The name of the Democratic party
should be changed. Henceforth the ag-
gregation should assume and be known
by the name and style of the Pineapple
party; and its emblem, in some places
a rooster, in others a star, in still
others something else, should henceforth
be a glorified picture of a pineapple,
with generous green and prickly top,
and heavily rotund-body with a bright cop-
per-yellow coating of scales. The name
has been earned.

Among the most venerable-looking, in
point of age; most trusted, in point of
record; and most tried, in point of long
service among the Democratic Senators
in Congress is the Hon. Augustus Oc-
tavius Bacon of Georgia. What he says
is usually authoritative Democracy, es-
pecially when he utters himself *ex
cathedra*. It is the Democracy that then
speaks.

The Conference Report on the tariff
bill being before the Senate on the 3d
of this month the Senator delivered a
speech, carefully prepared, that has all
the earmarks of being intended as cam-
paign document to be used by his party,
and in which his party is set right.

Among the express statements con-
tained in the document is the express
assertion that in no instance in the 137
yea-and-nay votes taken in the Senate
on all but three subjects—lumber, iron
ore and hides—did the Democratic Sena-
tors vote for a proposition to increase
the duty on any article above the pre-
sent or the rates proposed by the Aldrich
Committee; and twenty-six pages of the
Congressional Record are taken up with
detailed tables of the year-and-nay votes
from May 5 to July 8, in substantiation
of the speech.

Unfortunately for the bold-bald state-
ment the table of the yea-and-nay vote
taken on June 23 on pineapples gives the
lie direct, indirect and circumstantial
to the Senator's painfully elaborated
structure of the Democracy's loyalty
to a tariff for revenue only.

From the table it appears that the
senior Democratic Senator from Florida,
James Piper Taliaferro by name, moved
an amendment raising the duties on pine-
apples clean above the Aldrich Commit-
tee vote, clean above the revenue water-
mark, clean into the "protection" and
"extortion" lines—one-half of one per
cent. per pound, or \$8 per thousand in
bulk. Nor is this all. The table shows
that nine Democrats voted for the pro-
tective increase, and fifteen of these
paladins of a low tariff, Senator Bacon
himself among the lot, sat mum in their
seats and never raised a finger or wagged
their tongues against the "iniquity" of
robbing the workingman's breakfast
table." They simply did not vote.

The pineapple had proved too strong
a test for Democratic sincerity. To the
"rescue of the pineapple" they rushed.
Does not the pineapple deserve to be
raised to the dignity of Democratic em-
blem, and impart to the party its name,
since it cannot its perfume?

A CANVAS MUSTARD-PLASTER.

"One hundred thousand mothers, fa-
thers and poor children could live com-
fortably during the summer months,"
if the plan of Daniel W. Blumenthal,
a New York lawyer, is put into prac-
tice. It is said:

Considering the wretched condition
of the wage workers in summer, the
plan sounds laudable. How is it to be
accomplished?

By decentralizing that monstrosity,
known as the city, removing the work-
shops to the open country, and thus
allowing the operatives to come in
health-giving contact with Nature?

By decreasing the hours of labor so
that the bread winners will have time
and strength to travel in and out to
work, and thus keep their families in
attractive seashore and mountain lo-
calities?

Or, best of all, is it to be by abol-
ishing the system of wage labor alto-
gether; so that each will receive all he
produces, be relieved from the need
of congestion and herding, and be en-
abled to rear his family roof-tree in
the most ennobling and bracing sur-
roundings his taste may select?

None of these. Lawyer Blumenthal's
scheme is for real estate men owning
unimproved property in the suburbs to
the extent of \$10,000,000 worth of acre-
age, to give this land, rent free, to the
poor to establish tents on during the
summer, some other philanthropist to
furnish the tents.

The idea of landlords, the blood in
whose veins is rent, giving \$10,000,000
worth of acreage for use by anyone
rent free, is droll. It is so droll that
it is unthinkable.

But even if the idea were possible,
nay, even if it were in actual prac-
tice, it would be of no more effect in
lightening the workers' exploitation
than a mustard-plaster on a wooden
leg. What the workers want is not
tent-city canvas mustard-plasters on
the wooden legs of their exploitation,
but a whole new flesh and blood leg
of economic freedom.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

Commenting upon the late conven-
tion of the Industrial Workers of the
World, "Chagrin," the correspondent
whom the metal workers of Germany
felicitously charged with the mission
of proceeding to our shores, and study
and report the American Labor Move-
ment, writes in the Stuttgart, Ger.,
"Metallarbeiter-Zeitung" of last July
17 as follows:

"The debate turned upon the Pre-
amble, or, more accurately, upon the
following passage in the same: 'Be-
tween the working class and the em-
ploying class a struggle must go on
UNTIL ALL THE TOILERS COME
TOGETHER ON THE POLITICAL
AS WELL AS ON THE INDUSTRIAL
FIELD.' Against this passage, the un-
derdecorated portion thereof, the 'revo-
lutionary' oratorical cannards was di-
rected. The bone of contention was
removed in the identically radical
manner that a certain theatrical man-
ager kept the bad air out of his build-
ing. As the well known story runs, he
said to his architect: 'On all sides
there are complaints about the venti-
lation; just leave the thing out, so
that I may have peace.' The passage,
that was objectionable to the 'revo-
lutionary' ears, was simply dropped
out of the Preamble, and, in lieu of its
former positive utterances, now are
found merely feuilleton-like verbosity-
es."

A terser and more accurately pic-
torial representation of that allegedly
I. W. W. convention it would be dif-
ficult to give. It snaps off the "revo-
lutionists" to perfection. So perfect
is the snapshot that photographer
"Chagrin" may be forgiven for the
error he falls in of heading his article
on the I. W. W. with the title "Syn-
dicalism in America." In the hurly-
burly of events in America, a visitor
may well be forgiven for judging the
I. W. W. by the crew that gathered at
the last I. W. W. convention, and the
pranks they there indulged in—their
"revolutionary" rhodomontades; their
glorification of individual theft as ex-
propriation by installments; their
outbursts of ruffianly, and, of course,
cowardly brutality; their "I-am-a-
bum" lyrics; in short, their noisy ca-
pers of Indians who have found a
watch.

When the said I. W. W. convention
met, the I. W. W. had ceased to exist
—at least, there were only fragments
left of the organization that was set
on foot in June, 1905. That organiza-
tion was not "syndicalist," as the term
is generally understood in Europe. In-
deed, the very passage quoted from
"Chagrin's" article is at flatcufts with
the theory that the I. W. W. and Syn-
dicalism are the same thing.

What "Syndicalism" is was treated
extensively in these columns, last
week, in the article under that title.
Whether or not it be correct to de-
nounce the thing, sweepingly in Eu-
rope, one thing is certain—in America
it has no standing ground. As stated
in last week's article, whoever struts
in America in the phraseology of
"Syndicalism" is as ridiculously out
of place as a monkey would be in the
frozen North, or a Polar bear in the
wilds of the torrid zone. Here in
America such creatures are freak-
frauds.

Industrial Unionism is the product
of American development, economic
and social.

American economic development has
proved the craft Union system of or-
ganization the surest means to dis-
locate the working class. Next to the
labor-dislocating vanities, born of na-
tivist superstitions, the vanities
born of the material interests that
craft Unionism generates, are the most
effective in keeping the proletariat
rent asunder. Whether the thing
called the "General Strike" be or be
not rational, certain it is that the con-
duct of an economic body of one craft
in continuing at work in a shop, rail-
road or yard, where another body is
at strike, and, by so doing, killing
the strike, is a conduct unworthy of
proletarian ethics, and delightful only
to the employer. Such is the case
with craft Unionism. Its craft method
of autonomous organization prevents
any other conduct: its craft method
of organization even bars the entrance
of any principle that looks to the
solidarity of the proletariat. Such be-
ing the situation, and American cap-
italism pointing the way by its mam-
moth system of co-ordination of in-
dustries, Industrial Unionism made
here its appearance.

Industrial Unionism is banked upon
the principle, that, for the same rea-
son that loyalty is demanded of every
individual member towards all others
in any craft organization, loyalty is
likewise demanded of every individual
craft towards all others in the indus-
trial world. As a matter of course,
from such a position inevitably flowed
a recognition of the necessity of a
correct political posture for the very
existence of the organization. It fol-

lows that, perceiving the working class
ruptured into craft bodies on the in-
dustrial and, consequently, ruptured
into as many political factions on the
political field, the I. W. W. was
launched with a preamble in which the
call rang clear and distinct to the pro-
letariat to "come together on the po-
litical as well as on the industrial
field."

"Industrial Unionism," accordingly,
presents a marked contrast with "Syn-
dicalism." With the latter, the
FUNCTION of the organization—the
physical force overthrow of capital-
ism—is accentuated; with the former,
the thing accentuated is the STRUC-
TURE of the body. With the latter—
due to the circumstance that the popu-
lar military education of France pre-
pares there the ground for organized
armed insurrection—the STRUCTURE
of the economic organization receives
little attention; with the former,—due
to the combined circumstances that
the absence of popular military edu-
cation in America does not here pre-
pare the ground for armed insurrec-
tion, and that capitalism has here fur-
nished us with a powerful substitute
for physical force by shaping the mold
for the industrially organized and in-
tegrally constructed battalions of use-
ful labor—the ultimate FUNCTION of
the economic organization flows so na-
turally from its STRUCTURE that it
requires little thought. While attend-
ing intelligently to its immediate and
economic needs, the revolutionary
function of the Industrial Union falls
within the province of its political
expression to agitate and educate for.

Such was the I. W. W. For reasons
too numerous to repeat the organiza-
tion, at least in national proportions,
has been ground to dust. The crea-
tive principle, however, which is set
up, and which its literature formu-
lated is undying. To-day, as "Chag-
rin's" article attests, the monkey-
shines of the handful of freak-frauds,
who masquerade in the name of I. W.
W. and rant "Syndicalism," may cast
a cloud upon the fair name of Indus-
trial Unionism. The thing itself is
bound to revise in more powerfully
organized form.

IGNORANCE.

Ignorance has two constant allies—
superstition and jealousy.

Every new idea, every step forward
in the world's progress has met this
trio at the threshold. Ignorance has
denied, superstition has feared, jealousy
has fought every advancement.

"The discoveries of new arts and
sciences," says Disraeli, "have hardly
ever lived to see them adopted by the
world."

Not progress alone, but virtue itself
has been persecuted.
Socrates paid the death penalty for no
other offense than his intelligence and
virtue.

It required courage in those days to
think.
It has always required courage to
be honest.

Ignorance is often powerful, it is al-
ways cruel.

Knowledge has had a hard fight for
existence.

Albert the Great, the godfather of the
phonograph, spent thirty years creating
a machine that gave forth vocal sounds,
which Thomas Aquinas demolished in
thirty seconds.

And the latter thought he had done
the more commendable thing.

Such was the nature of Thirteenth
Century intolerance.

Trithemius, the grandfather of sten-
ography, was branded as a disciple
of the devil and his manuscripts of "di-
abolical mysteries" were publicly burned.
The schoolboy experiments of Corne-
lius Agrippa so startled the Fifteenth
Century that he was compelled to flee
from the wrath of those who believed
him in league with evil spirits.

The old world has had a hard time
establishing its rightful place in the uni-
verse.

All its best friends have suffered the
penalties of torture or the grave.

In 1616 the church placed the ban upon
the great work of Copernicus. For over
200 years his truths were discredited.
It is less than a century since his light
was permitted to shine.

Galileo suffered persecution as a pledge
of his sincerity.

Ignorance bolted his prison doors, bi-
gotry burned his manuscripts.

It is a significant fact that in the
Century of Galileo's death occurred the
birth of Newton.

Ignorance has had to battle with great
minds in every age.

Roger Bacon, "the geometrical monk,"
was kept in close confinement ten years
as a penalty for telling the truth.

The truth was painfully unpopular
even as late as the close of the Seven-
teenth Century.

Error wore the ermine.

Truth occupied the dungeons and wore
the chains.

Mankind has always exacted great
sacrifices from its deliverers.

The reward of truth is its triumph.

—Machinists' Journal.

INTELLECTUAL WORK

Existing Economic Order Counts Brains
Same as Any Other Merchandise.

Greek mythology tells how Midas had
the gift of turning everything into gold;
the capitalist class has a similar prop-
erty, it transforms everything that it
touches into merchandise; it has done
this for intellectual capacities; chemists,
engineers, and Latin scholars are bought
like she asses and guano.

When intellectual capacities become
merchandise they have to be treated like
other merchandises, and they are. When
there are many oysters in the market
the price of oysters goes down, but when
the arrivals are scarce the price goes up.
When chemists and engineers are plenty
on the labor market, the price of inven-
tors and of chemists goes down. Now
that the Central School and the School
of Physics and Chemistry turn out year-
ly upon the pavements of Paris chemists
by the dozen, their price has considerably
gone down. Twenty years ago the capi-
talist paid a chemist reasonably, he gave
him \$100 to \$120 a month and engaged
him by the year. The employers whose
regard for an employee is measured by
what they have to pay him, were full of
politeness and consideration for their
chemists who cost so dear. But since they
have been abundant, their price has
fallen to \$40 and \$30 a month; in the
north they are engaged by the year
but for the sugar season, which lasts
three or four months, at the end of
which they are discharged with the work-
men. Go and shift for yourself, says the
employer. Next fall when the beets
come I know I shall find chemists to
superintend making the minto sugar.

The chemists are not exceptional; you
know only too well that in all branches
there is an overproduction of intellec-
tuals, and that when a place is vacant,
tens and hundreds offer themselves to fill
it; and it is this pressure which permits
the capitalists to lower the price of the
intellectuals and to put it even below the
wage of the manual laborer.

Poverty is harder for the intellectual
than for the workingman; it bruises him
morally and physically. The working-
man, enduring hardships from childhood
and knocking about the street and the
shops, is accustomed to enduring the trou-
bles of life; the intellectual, brought up
in a hot-house, has the life bleached out
of him by the shadow of the college
walls, his nervous system is over-devel-
oped and takes on an unhealthy impres-
sionability. What the workingman en-
dures thoughtlessly is to him a painful
shock. The intellectual is wounded to
the depths of his moral being by the ex-
igencies of a wage worker's life. With
the same or even a higher wage the in-
tellectual is in a worse economic condi-
tion than the laborer, for the latter may
dress as cheaply as he likes, but the
former, if only not to offend the eye of
his employer and his chiefs with whom
he is brought in contact, is obliged to
dress expensively and even elegantly. He
must save on his food what he has to
spend on his clothing.

The capitalists have degraded the in-
tellectuals below the economic level of
the manual laborers. This is their re-
ward for having so magnificently pre-
pared the way for the bourgeois revolu-
tion of the eighteenth century.

This transformation of the intellectual
facilities into merchandise, which ought
to have filled the intellectuals with
wrath and indignation, leaves them in-
different. Never would the free citizen
of the ancient republics of Athens and
Rome have submitted to such degrada-
tion. The free man who sells his work,
says Cicero, lowers himself to the rank
of the slaves. Socrates and Plato were
indignant against the Sophists who re-
quired pay for their philosophic teach-
ing, for to Socrates and Plato thought
was too noble a thing to be bought and
sold like carrots and shoes. Even the
French clergy of 1789 resented as a mor-
tal insult the proposition to pay a salary
for worship. But our intellectuals are
accustoming themselves to such degrada-
tion.

Spurred on by the mercantile passion,
they are never better satisfied with
themselves or with society than when
they succeed in selling their intellectual
merchandise at a good price; they have
even come to the point of making its
selling price the measure of its value. To
sell their intellectual merchandise has
become in them such an all-absorbing
principle that if one speaks to them of
Socialism, before they inquire into its
theories, they ask whether in the Social-
istic society intellectual labor will be
paid for and whether it will be rewarded
equally with manual labor.

Imbeciles! they have eyes but they
see not that it is the capitalist bour-
geoisie which establishes that degrading
equality; and to increase its wealth de-
grades intellectual labor to the point of
paying it at a lower rate than manual
labor.—Paul Lafargue in Socialism and
Intellectuals.

When you have read this paper, pass
it on to a friend.



UNCLE SAM AND
BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—From what you say
about the old parties, I judge that you
will not vote for either.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Neither I
will.

U. S.—Then you will vote for the
Socialist Labor Party?

B. J. (testily)—No, sir!

U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—Because I have no guarantee
that they will not sell me out, just as
the Republicans and Democrats have
done regularly.

U. S.—You haven't?

B. J.—No. Have you any guarantee
that, if elected, the Socialists will not
be bribed as the Republicans and
Democrats are, and sell out?

U. S.—Oh, I see.

B. J.—You agree with me?

U. S.—No, I don't know of a single
Democratic or Republican politician
who was ever bribed—

B. J.—You don't?

U. S.—No, I don't know of a single
Democratic or Republican politician
who was ever bribed and thereupon
sold out to the working class.

B. J.—To the working class!!!

U. S.—Yes. Only such selling out as
is in favor of the working class is
worth considering.

B. J.—I don't know either of any of
them who has ever sold out to the
working class.

U. S.—And this is the only point to
consider. They may be bribed among
themselves, and may sell out to one
another, but they never sell out to the
working class. They are unbribable
in that respect.

B. J.—Guess that's so.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

HOW THE S. L. P. IS "GOING TO BE DONE" OUT OF ITS SEAT IN THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I see that our National Executive Committee has instructed my townsman, Victor L. Berger, to attend the session of the International Socialist Bureau this year.

Let me tell you what this means. It means that the National Executive Committee has decided to let Victor enjoy a junketing trip to Europe at the expense of our party. No doubt, Victor does deserve a recreation.

But it also means something else. The National Executive Committee instructed Berger to go. It did not instruct Hilquit also to go. Hilquit is not going. If Hilquit and Berger both went, Berger would not be admitted to the session because we are entitled to only one seat. The other seat belongs to the Socialist Labor Party. So you see, by sending Berger alone, he will be admitted as Hilquit's proxy and then our party will shout:

"Our Victor goes to the Bureau, —
"Hooray! Hooray!
"He thinks it best we'd need a rest.
"That's why he goes away.
"He'll take his scalp with him,
"Hooray! Hooray!
"God help the poor old S. L. P.,
"When our Victor goes away."

and then try to make people believe that its second delegate was admitted to the Bureau and that the S. L. P. is out.

"What is going to become of us," here in Milwaukee, "while our Victor is away," is a prospect I cannot let my mind dwell upon without a shudder.

K. M.
Milwaukee, August 6.

PIERSON IN INDIANAPOLIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find three subs for the Daily People and sixteen for the Weekly People. I held two street meetings during the past week, selling twenty-four pamphlets, besides disposing of sample copies of Party papers. Both meetings were well attended, especially the one held on Saturday night at the corner of Kentucky and Washington streets. A great deal of interest was manifested, and long after we closed there was a lively discussion carried on by several groups of workers.

A general Party meeting will be held this coming Wednesday at S. L. P. headquarters for the purpose of installing new life into the Section. Postal cards will be sent to members, sympathizers and readers of S. L. P. papers, announcing same.

On next Sunday the German branch will give a picnic at Kuffer's Farm, just outside the city, the proceeds of same are to go to the State Canvasser's Fund. Our German comrades have a good organization here, and through the untiring energy of Burkhardt and others, have succeeded in building up a good circulation for the Volksfreund and Arbeiter-Zeitung. Viewegh, Olsner and Kiley were instrumental in securing some of the above subs, and with their cooperation I hope to do as well and better during this week.

A young Socialist league has been organized here, which is made up principally of S. P.-ites. Through the efforts of Janke, S. L. P. papers and literature have been placed on file in their reading room. Let us hope that his efforts in this direction in giving these young people an opportunity to study the literature of the S. L. P. will not have been spent in vain.

Two more street meetings will be held on Thursday and Saturday nights of this week, and if all goes well, success is assured.

Chas. Pierson.
Indianapolis, Ind., August 9.

EVERY ONE CAN GET SUBS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find money order for \$3.25, with a few subscribers. Every one can get subs if they go after them, which is every member's duty to do. I shall try to get more. I think the contest is a very good thing to push one along to get subs.

M. J. Cilkanek.
St. Paul, Minn., August 1.

S. L. P. MESSAGE IN SOUTHWEST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In a previous letter, The People readers were made acquainted with my experiences in Granite, Okla., on July 4, at the S. P. picnic grounds. The S. P. had refused me admission to reply to Walter Thomas Mills, their speaker.

On my return trip to Kansas City, I made several stops and the natives in the cities where I held over were given a chance to become acquainted with the S. L. P. message. I held three meetings in Oklahoma City, secured two six months' subs. for the Weekly People, and one three months' sub. for the Daily People. In Wichita, Kana., I held a meeting on a Saturday night under difficulties. I also held a meeting in McFarland, Kana., and sold literature and distributed a few copies of the Weekly People.

Chas. Rogers.
Kansas City, Mo., July 23.

S. P. SHOUTS LIE AND SLINKS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As a lie is like a bad note, no good ever comes back. The S. P. of Newark felt the blow last evening at Centre Market. A week ago, Comrade Butterworth, of Paterson, spoke at Centre Market. When reviewing the St. Louis S. P. fusion ticket, he was called a liar and a scab. Butterworth then promised to "bring the documents in support of his statement and prove his case. True to his promise he did. How the audience cheered, and not one of the S. P. was on hand to take up the fight. It is safe to say their vote will melt like snow this fall, but such is fate of all men and parties founded on a falsehood.

The A. F. of L. got a hammering that they never received in Newark before, and the end is not yet. The writer, as chairman, began where Butterworth left off. He offered the stand to the person calling Butterworth a scab. Silence was the answer. We then branded the man as a falsifier and unfit for any organization of men. Our literature went astray somehow, but we collected \$1.25 with the hat, got 10 names for petition to file.

F. Campbell.
Newark, N. J., Aug. 8.

STIRRING TIMES IN PITTSBURG, PA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Happenings in this city are demonstrating the correctness of the term "Logical Centre" for Pittsburgh at least.

The "soul" stirring event this week was the convention of the American Federation of Catholic societies ending with a "grand" mass meeting in Carnegie Music Hall, last evening, with Professor J. C. Monaghan, of New York, delivering a lecture upon "Socialism."

The professor's speech was not new to the Socialist. In fact, I have heard "Anarchist" workingmen do much better from an economic standpoint, while from the "spiritual" point of view, it was simply an outburst of animal passion and an appeal to the murderous spirit so sadly exhibited at times in the human breast. This may well be seen from his remark in his peroration that when Socialism becomes a menace, the Catholic Church, from Cardinal Gibbons down to the humblest priest, would throw their golden crucifixes into the melting pot to raise a fund in defense of the flag.

The "Pittsburg Dispatch" came out with flaming headlines, "Catholicism and Socialism Meet in Duel," and tried to make it appear that Socialists were there to make trouble. As a matter of fact, the following was what took place: The professor described "different kinds of Socialism," and would ask, "Is that correct?" He was answered, "Yes, that's good." Finally he said, "Now, there is another kind—Marxian Socialism." At these words a cheer like the roar of a cannon, the spontaneous outburst of enthusiastic fervor, made all sit up and look. Immediately there was a rush of ushers and a scurrying of policemen to that part of the gallery where the Socialists were located. The professor proceeded plainly disconcerted at the demonstration, but the promised opportunity to ask questions was not given, and no chance was afforded to have the professor to explain what he meant by declaring he was opposed to revolution and revolutionary flag, while he lauded the revolutionary flag carried by Washington against the divine right of George III.

Bishop McFaul explained the sanctity of the home by citing the fact that 20,000 immigrant girls are trapped and taken to houses of ill fame in New York, and

that 230,000 in all each year are bought outright by the agents of these houses. McFaul took a fall out of Professor Eliot for "having Shakespeare and the Bible out of his five-foot library, yet failed to bless him for tabooing Marx and being also against Socialism.

I met many priests hurrying to the depot this evening and wondered as I looked at their sad features, would these men, when they get into the silence of their chamber, analyze that brutal call to melt their golden chains into a fund with which to furnish their brothers implements of destruction, with which to kill brothers. It is the history of their past, can they live it down? Yes, if the working class will hurl back in their teeth, "Thou shalt not kill."

But then we have troubles of our own. This lesson we shall use on the street corners while it is hot, and we expect it will be in fact the heat manifested on Monday evening.

I was arrested while here and bailed out later only to be discharged and the officer reprimanded for his officiousness.

On Saturday our meeting was interrupted by a clergyman who became very noisy; in fact, he was so excited that he pushed his fist up to my nose. After I cooled him and the crowd down and explained matters, he was reluctant to take the box, and he proved his worth by apologizing, admitting he was, as I had shown the crowd, a man of nervous disposition whose emotional nature was away ahead of his intellectual development.

At present the little messenger boys are "putting it up" to their slave masters. The boys struck and the local managers got them back. Now the boys have addressed a letter to the man higher up in New York, Charles R. Mackay. I believe it is his wife who is a prominent suffragette in New York city. The boys object to paying \$2 a month rent for the use of their uniforms.

Section Allegheny County has decided to hold a general meeting for members and sympathizers at their headquarters, 2309 Lebanon street, South Side, Sunday, August 22, 3 p. m. Now let every comrade come and bring his friends. If the priests will sacrifice their golden chains, how much will the party members and workmen do to shake off the chains of wage slavery. It doesn't do to regret that men who should be on our side are with the capitalist class. It is up to all who see the truth to live it. We realize what havoc the panic has played, and all the difficulties and discouragements met. We would like to talk the situation over with a view to putting this city, where it belongs. With the discontent manifested on all sides the opportunity to do things is here. Will our men respond?

In the meantime, let us hear from all over the State, giving pledges and donations to continue the work. The answer to this on August 22 will determine the extent of our efforts.

All up and on the firing line.

W. H. Carroll.
Pittsburg, Pa., August 11.

NOTHING TO WONDER ABOUT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the Los Angeles Examiner of July 23, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst has an article on "The Aim of Socialism," in which he, among other things, refers to articles by John Spargo in the June North American Review. The doctor lauds the conciliatory tone of Spargo, and rejoices that his articles tend to rob Socialism of some of its terrors. Terrors! For whom? For the idle, parasitic, bourgeois, ruling class, not for the exploited wage-slave class. On the contrary, Socialism dispels the terrors that capitalism has for the proletarian! The doctor, from his bourgeois outlook, is evidently unable to see that this matter of "terrors," of "evils," depends upon the class-position that one occupies.

Again, he says that "Socialism is construed in so great a variety of ways." Strange that this doctor does not try to ascertain just what Socialism is, instead of revealing his muddle-headedness in thinking for one moment that a science like Socialism can possibly admit of having "37 varieties," any more than arithmetic can. Strange, also, is it that he pays such attention to Spargo, instead of going to Marx, Engels, Kautsky, or, in this day and country, De Leon. The doctor has more leisure and opportunity than I to study and to know what Socialism really is, and yet he perpetrates such a jargon-article, and, despite his evident ignorance and freakishness, speaks "as one having authority." This woeful ignorance is supremely evidenced, not only in coupling the name of Marx with Proudhon! but, above all, in saying that the name of Marx is "to the world's sober sense what a red rag is to a bull!"

It is inconceivable to me how the man can say such a thing! I wonder if he ever read "Capital," a book written in "sober sense"? I have no time, being a proletarian, to deal with Spargo's ridiculous denial of the Socialist doctrine that "the social ownership and control of all the means of production, distribution and

exchange" is the end that Socialists strive for. (Examiner please copy).

H. S. Carroll.
Holtville, Calif., July 25.

S. P. STUFFING ITS MEMBERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At an open air meeting of the Socialist Labor Party, held at Wenderover and Washington avenues, Bronx, last night, an S. P. member asked what the difference was between the S. L. P. and the S. P. His question was answered at some length. He was told that his party was not socialist, not revolutionary, and would only lead the working class to disappointment, disaster, and not at all unlikely, to Paris Commune slaughters. These charges were proven so effectively that none of the S. P. members present, and they were considerably in evidence, dared to take the platform in rebuttal when they were asked if they cared to do so. To all accusation of organized scabbardery of the A. F. of L., which our speakers had made, to the charges of the S. P.'s cowardly silence upon that scabbardery, to the charge that the Socialist Party knew that the A. F. of L. could do nothing of benefit to the working class, but hadn't the courage to speak its conviction, to the charge that the S. P. turned booster for an organization based on a lie, the lie of identity of interest between employer and employee, to the charge that the S. P. could not put through a social revolution because it deliberately failed to provide the workers with the means to carry out the socialist program—to all these charges, the S. P. men present by their silence pleaded guilty.

One objection was made, but it only further proved what our speaker had said against them, and this fact was pointed out to the audience. The Davis strike affair was raised. But the young S. P. man who raised this matter, exemplified how recklessly S. P. leaders stuff their followers.

The young man in question (it was the same who had asked the "difference") said: "Mr. Speaker, you tell about the A. F. of L. scabbardery; didn't the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World scab in the Davis cigar factory some three years ago?"

In answering, it was pointed out to the audience that the questioner admitted in this question the correctness of our charges against the A. F. of L., but that the S. P. man was trying to offset scabbardery with "scabbardery"; he was trying to justify wrong on one side with what he conceived to be wrong on the other side.

The S. L. P. speaker then called the crowd's attention to the fact that the S. P. man had been stuffed with lies by his organization. It was pointed out that the Davis affair occurred in 1900, and not three years ago, and that it was not the Industrial Workers who had been concerned, but the S. T. and L. A., and lastly, that it was not scabbardery which had been committed, but it was a case where men refused to be browbeaten by a clique of labor fakirs.

The Davis strike story was related. It was explained that the Davis cigar shop was an open shop; that about 120, or so, cigarworkers had been employed there, of whom about thirty or thirty-five were members of the I. C. M. U. It was shown that when Davis made a reduction, the shop men had voted, by a great majority, to accept the reduction, because they thought they could not resist it successfully. But then the Union Strike Committee, which had no jurisdiction whatever over the men, made its appearance among them and threatened all with the appellation of "scab" if they stood by their declaration to accept the reduction. This threat had the effect, not of reversing the decision to take the lower prices, but to weaken a number of men from standing by their declaration. The S. T. and L. A. men, however, were among those who refused to be intimidated, and stood by the vote which had been taken. This was all there was to the so-called scabbarding at Davis.

The S. P. men in the crowd were entirely knocked out. Nay they were completely surprised. They had been so much filled with falsehood by their party that when the true version of the strike was presented to them, they were without a word to say.

Bystander.
New York, Aug. 1.

KEEP IN TRIM!
WITH
VERA-CASCARA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR
Habitual Constipation
AND
Torpid Liver
100 PILLS 25¢
H. L. BERGER
CHEMIST & APOTHECARY
227 AVE. CDE. 36 ST. NEW YORK

TUNNEL ECONOMICS

Radical Changes to Follow Manhattan's Annexation to the Mainland.

I think it is Oliver Wendell Holmes, in "The Autocrat at the Breakfast Table," who remarks upon the unpleasant surprise experienced by an insect community, gathered under a flat stone in the field, when the stone is suddenly turned over. The bugs rush wildly about, running into one another, and everything in their way. In their frantic efforts to get away from the disaster. Somewhat akin to this unforeseen, and unpleasant surprise in bugdom, has already been the result of the opening of the new Hudson tunnel, both here, in Jersey and across the river.

It is thirty odd years since the tunnel project had its inception when D. C. Haskins, a civil engineer, first declared its feasibility; but so long was the tunnel in coming that folks grew skeptical, and consequently they were really surprised when they found that they could really go from Jersey City to Broadway in three minutes.

The business men here, like the bugs, are all in a flutter, some seeing sudden riches, others sudden disaster in the revolution that the tunnel is sure to bring about. Business is a good deal of a gamble, it is to the interest of each business man to win, and, in order to do so, have the others lose.

Local real estate speculators are jubilant; they already see land values soaring, with long lines of intending purchasers extending from their offices. So widespread is the notion of an influx of population that every owner of a two-by-four shack sees himself doubling his money over night. Without doubt there will be a migration of population in this direction, but it will be at the expense of Brooklyn and the Bronx, particularly the Bronx. Those who have been investing heavily in Bronx realty will soon learn the truth of Burns' lines, that:

"The best laid schemes o' mice and men
Gang aft a-gley;
And leave us naught but grief and
For promised joy."

They may have had foresight this, that and the other sight, but what does it avail when along comes a McAdoo and with his tunnel overturns the stone!

The storekeepers here are dubious as to the tunnel. They like well enough anything which brings population, and consequently the chance for an increased business. But will the tunnel mean increased business for them? They hope so, the papers are telling them it will be so, yet there is ringing in their ears the cry "Three minutes to Broadway!" and who would shop in Newark avenue when the next street is Broadway? Pity the poor storekeeper. He contributed to the Tunnel Day fund—he had to keep his name to the fore as a public-spirited citizen, and now he sees his patriotism rewarded with the slogan that pronounces his doom: "Three minutes to Broadway!" And the Jersey papers that blazoned his patriotism are vigorously bidding for more advertising from his rivals, the New York houses.

While I have been speaking from what I have observed locally, the tunnels are destined to have a widespread effect generally. New York has really been annexed to the mainland. On this side of the river there is a vast contiguous territory, which, as the tunnels increase in number, will be opened up to the homeseeker of moderate means. Prices may soar for a while, but will soon find their level.

Some of our prophets already see, in their minds' eye, within a radius of fifty miles the greatest center of population in the country. New York, according to them, will more and more take on the character of a financial center, while here will be its great workshop in a city yet to be built.

Of course, New York will not at once become depopulated, the densens of the tenements will not be affected so long as industry is carried on in Manhattan. The dwellers in the tenements are to all intents and purposes fixed there, as yet, as firmly as the serf was attached to the soil. Nor will the residents of Riverside Drive, and kindred sections, be likely to migrate. They now enjoy all possible advantages.

One might go on in this strain for pages. New York should, for instance, see great changes in its water front within a few years; the ferry slips and the railroad freight piers are bound to disappear.

A noteworthy feature of the new tunnel station is the number of stores and booths it contains, where almost anything in the way of the ordinary necessities of life may be purchased.

LETTER-BOX
OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. S. CHICAGO, ILL.—The tariff strike.

reductions in the necessities of life are not likely to reduce the cost of living. The main reason for the rise in prices is the great increase in the production of gold and the cheaper process of the production. Wages, of course, do not keep pace with the increase of prices.

W. A. J., CANTON, O.—A man may be honest and yet believe in physical force pure and simple. Such men are in the condition of children who, without meaning to deceive, talk what they know not of. But look at Walsh or some others of the I-am-a-bums. That should be enough.

C. S., STUTTGART, ARK.—Either form of expression is correct. Technical words should ever be used technically. But it often happens that even so one must depend upon the context, and the more compressed the technical sentence is, all the more it is exposed to be misunderstood. The more a sentence is compressed the more it implies.

A. K., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Popularity chasing is profitable only to the chaser.

M. B., PASADENA, CALIF.—There has been no "everlasting discussion" in The People on Christian Socialism and kindred subjects. The thing is that such subjects are so repulsive to a thinking mind that very little of the same seems a terrible lot. At the same time, a daily paper can not wholly ignore movements that absorb the minds of hundreds of thousands of people. You are not the only kicker on the subject.

A. Y., ROCHESTER, PA.—The first manifestations of industrial theory appeared in the S. T. & L. A. and also in the articles of The People pointing out the scabbardery of one branch of the railway service upon another when on

The storekeepers on the ferry streets and about the ferries, will have to fold up their tents and silently steal away. They may have been God-fearing, law-abiding, "patriotic," opposed to Socialism, in favor of the Gold Standard, Taft and Protection, but they must scatter like the bugs from under the overturned stone. They too, like the bugs, will rush around wildly, butting each other, the prey to fear and dismay. Jerseyman.
Jersey City, July 25.

As To Politics
A Pamphlet of Eighty Pages
A Discussion Upon the Relative Importance of Political Action and of Class-Conscious Economic Action and the Urgent Necessity of Both

Price, 20 Cents
In quantities of five or more at fifteen cents each
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
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The Differences
BETWEEN THE
Socialist Party
AND THE
Socialist Labor Party
ALSO BETWEEN
Socialism, Anarchism
AND
Anti-Political Industrialism.
BY
A. ROSENTHAL
Price : : : 10 Cents
By Mail, 12 Cents
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
25 City Hall Place, New York.

C. C. N., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Neither physical force only nor ballot only can avail. The trying of either alternatively only to stay where one is, is but poor relief.

When a raging fever burns,
We shift from side to side by turns;
But 'tis a poor relief we gain,
To change the place but keep the pain.

T. S., SAN JOSE, CALIF.—The same mail that brought your demurrer to the theory set up in the article "National Games," brought the news from Canada that the Mayor of Medicine Hat, Alberta, where there have been some labor troubles of late, called a public meeting to discuss the proposition submitted to the City Council for assistance in financing the Base Ball Club. Nothing like an intense "National Game" to run energy into the ground.

T. J. B., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Historically, the Craft Union was natural enough, as natural as milk-teeth. To-day, the Craft Union is unnatural, except in the sense that the milk tooth in a diseased jaw hangs on, naturally enough, long after it should have dropped out to make room for the tooth of adult age.

M. D. B., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—'Tis true the "Call" stated at the time that the S. P. vote of St. Louis increased this year for the head of the ticket over the last year vote. But the fact is not true. The S. P. vote in St. Louis was 5,168 in 1904; it was 4,900 last year; it was 2,986 this year.

M. C., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; J. B., SAN PEDRO, CALIF.; L. D. M., NEW YORK, N. Y.; J. M., SEATTLE, WASH.; F. H., HAMTRANK, MICH.; D. B., PASADENA, CALIF.; R. K., CLEVELAND, O.; J. J. E., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; O. F., COLUMBUS, O.—Matter received.

If you wish to keep well posted up in happenings in Great Britain and the progress of Industrial Unionism there, read the official organ of the British Advocate of Industrial Unionism—

"The Industrial Unionist"

Yearly subscription for U. S. A. or Canada, 36c.

Half-yearly subscription, 18c.

Advocates Revolutionary Unionism without Affiliation to Any Political Party.

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Business Manager, S. WALKER,
c/o Wm. G. Allan, G. S. T.
Springfield Cottage,
Hapwood, Heywood,
near Manchester, England.

Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the PRICE OF \$1.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
25 City Hall Place, New York.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P. Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess ave-
nue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of this com-
mittee was held at National Headquar-
ters on Wednesday evening, August
11, with Deutsch in the chair. Mem-
bers present: Ball, Schraft, Lefkowitz,
Deutsch and Schwarz. Members ab-
sent and excused: Rosenberg, Mittel-
berg, Hammer and Kihn. Members
absent: Butterworth, Hall, Lafferty,
Lechner, Miller and Weiss.

Ball elected secretary pro tem. The
reading of the minutes of the previous
session was dispensed with owing to
the absence of the secretary.

Charter application was received
from a newly organized Section in
Westchester County: upon motion the
charter was granted. The following
members asked to be excused for non-
attendance at the last session: Ham-
mer, Schwartz and Lefkowitz; request
granted.

The following members whose names
were submitted for nomination for the
office of National Secretary were writ-
ten to and declined: Wm. A. Walters,
E. J. French, R. Katz, James Rugg
and George Anderson.

Acting National Secretary reported
that Boris Reinstein, N. E. C. mem-
ber from New York proposed a mo-
tion, referred to the N. E. C. for con-
sideration and action, which if car-
ried would retain Paul Augustine as
National Secretary.

Communications from Virginia S. E.
C.; Illinois S. E. C.; Minnesota S. E.
C.; New York S. E. C.; Massachu-
setts S. E. C.; Washington S. E. C.;
Texas S. E. C.; Ohio S. E. C.; and
Fred Hers of Seattle, Wash., regarding
important organization matters. From
Harlem Section, Italian Socialist Fed-
eration, regarding Mexican Refugees.
Moved by Schwartz, seconded by Lef-
kowitz: "That the communication of
the Harlem Section of the Italian So-
cialist Federation be referred to Sec-
tion New York County for considera-
tion." Carried.

Financial Report:—Receipts, \$7.40;
expenditures, \$4.36.

In view of the small attendance at
the meeting and the large amount of
matters requiring consideration, and
the fact that two members would
soon be compelled to request to be
excused, thereby reducing the number
present below the number required for
a quorum, it was moved by Lefkowitz,
seconded by Schwartz:

"That an adjourned meeting of this
committee be held on Wednesday eve-
ning, August 18, to complete the work
of this session." Carried.

Frederick W. Ball,
Secretary pro tem.

REIMER'S MASSACHUSETTS TOUR.
August 18-19—Springfield.
August 20-21—Pittsfield.

REINSTEIN IN NEW YORK STATE.
Syracuse, N. Y.—August 16, 17 and
18.
Auburn, N. Y.—August 19 and 20.
Rochester, N. Y.—August 21, 22, 23
and 24.

ATTENTION, CHICAGO!

A grand Outing and package party will
be held on SUNDAY, August 22, 2 p. m.,
at the beautiful Desplaines River Woods.
Take Madison street car straight to
Desplaines River, then go north to the
woods, where a committee will direct
you. In the evening all will gather at
Comrade D. Rudnick's house near by,
where a musical program will be given
and refreshments served. Bring along a
useful package which may be disposed
of for the benefit of the Section, and for the
National Agitation Fund.

All readers of the S. L. P. press, take
notice and attend, and have an enjoy-
able day out in the open and among
revolutionary comrades. All is free.

Should the weather not be favorable
for the woods, then go straight to Rud-
nick's home. Take Madison street car
out to Forest Park, get off at Circle ave-
nue, walk two blocks north and half
block west to Elm street to No. 7435
Elm street.

The wives and friends of members
should take notice, and help make this a
success. All those that can entertain
musically should bring their instruments
along.

Rudnick and Davis Com.

When you have read this paper, pass
it on to a friend.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of the S. L. P. in Virginia
met in Special Session with Bader in the
chair.

Business of importance was the tabu-
lation of the referendum vote on the ac-
tions taken by the last State Conven-
tion.

Roll Call—Members present: F. Bux-
ton, F. Neff, L. Jerene, J. Bader. Ab-
sent: C. Rudolph, excused.

The minutes of the previous meeting
were adopted as read.

Correspondence:—From Schmidt, Or-
ganizer Section Roanoke, giving results
of voting on the acts of the last conven-
tion; from S. L. Ford, Organizer Section
Norfolk Co., on the same matter; from
Schade, Newport News, also on conven-
tion vote, and from Organizer Mueller,
Richmond, stating his Section had not
been able to formulate a quorum up to
date and asking S. E. C. to delay count-
ing of vote until the end of the month.
From National Secretary Paul Augus-
tine stating that N. E. C. had decided
that all S. E. C. minutes in future be
sent to Party Press for publication and
reference.

Motion was made and passed: "That
owing to the closeness of the voting
returns in so far, S. E. C. decides to
await the returns from Section Rich-
mond before tabulation on the matter
of State ticket."

The voting returns from all Sections
being in favor of the re-election of the
retiring S. E. C. the same body stands
re-elected.

The Financial Report was then read
and adopted: Receipts, \$4.20; balance
on hand, \$11.03.

F. Buxton, Secretary.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

At a special meeting of the S. E. C.
of the S. L. P. in Virginia the following
business was transacted:

Bader was elected to the chair. Mem-
bers present: T. Neff, J. Bader, C.
Rudolph, L. Jerene; absent, F. Buxton
(without excuse).

The business of importance was to
consider communications from Section
Newport News asking that a ticket be
placed in the field by the Party this fall
as against the decision of the conven-
tion.

This matter was turned over to State
Secretary Kinder with instructions to
send the resolutions offered by Section
Newport News to the other Sections in
the State with instructions to vote,
votes to be returnable on the 15th of
August.

There being no further business meet-
ing adjourned.

F. Buxton, Rec. Secretary.

HAPPINESS

Only the Socialist Realizes Its Real
Meaning To-day.

There was considerable comment re-
cently upon the retirement of an actress
from the stage with a fortune of one
million dollars. She did it she says by
"amusing New York." There is some-
thing significant of the times in her
words. People need to be amused to-
day. Few care to go to see tragedy or
that which saddens—life to most is trag-
ic enough without going to see tragedy
depicted. They cannot give thought to
that which uplifts and ennobles; they
are tired and unhappy, and seek that
which will make them laugh, will for
the moment help them forget their mis-
ery and unhappiness.

It is the same in literature: "We don't
want stories with a sad ending" is the
dicta of the publishers. The humorist is
to-day the man of letters. Even the
children clamor for the "funny" sheet
of the papers. And, yet, when one comes
to think of it, how grimly and it is, all
this manufactured humor, this "happy
ending" business!

People go away for a day's vacation
and riot in inanities and insanities and
call it pleasure. They meet their friends
and tell them "We've had such a good
time," disappointment rankling within
them the while as they prepare again for
the early waking, and the late toiling—
considered fortunate that they may do
that.

In the nation none but the Socialist
can feel happy to-day—happy in the
knowledge that the misery surrounding
him is not for all time; happy in the
thought that he is privileged to help end
the capitalist system responsible for it
all. Happy that with good Socialist
literature he can go to the proletarian
and

"Let the blaze of truth and knowledge
stream upon his joyless mind,
Till a soul awake and blossom in the
garden of mankind."

H. S. K.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription
expires. First number indicates the
month, second, the day, third, the year.

CONNECTICUT

Distances Minnesota in Two-State
Propaganda Contest.

Connecticut left Minnesota in the
rear in the recent contest between the
two States. From Connecticut we re-
ceived cash orders Daily and Weekly
People, \$40.45, and for Labor News,
\$21.95; total, \$62.40. Of the total, Har-
ford sent \$36.45; Bridgeport, \$9.50, and
New Haven, \$6.20.

From Minnesota we received, Daily
and Weekly People, \$24.25, and Labor
News, \$12.20; total, \$36.45. Of the to-
tal, St. Paul sent \$22.20.

The general propaganda keeps up
well as the list of those sending two or
more shows:

C. Pierson, Chicago, Ill.	19
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo.	17
M. J. Cikanek, St. Paul, Minn.	11
S. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.	4
W. E. McCue, St. Paul, Minn.	2
F. W. Bosshard, Moorhead, Minn.	4
E. J. Morin, Duluth, Minn.	2
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	7
M. Stodel, New Haven, Conn.	7
J. O. Johnson, Bridgeport, Conn.	3
E. Pryor, Bridgeport, Conn.	2
O. La Roche, Versailles, Conn.	2
C. G. Sundberg, New Haven, Conn.	2
C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn.	2
J. A. Schwartz, Wilkesburg, Pa.	3
K. Georgevitch, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
M. Greek, New Brighton, Pa.	2
Section El Paso County, Colo.	13
B. Hurwitz, Denver, Colo.	4
E. J. Gross, Montclair, Colo.	2
Section Richmond, Va.	3
H. A. McCulloch, Manchester, Va.	3
H. A. Muller, Richmond, Va.	2
E. Schade, Newport News, Va.	2
G. Kender, Newport News, Va.	4
E. McDowell, Newport News, Va.	9
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	7
F. Hitchcock, Hamtramck, Mich.	2
J. R. Pulley, Fulton, Ky.	2
J. B. Ferguson, Fruitvale, Cal.	2
H. W. Petermann, Arcata, Cal.	2
V. Herron, Tacoma, Wash.	2
L. F. Alrut, Schenectady, N. Y.	3
R. Katz, New York State	4
B. Reinstein, New York State	5
J. Isaack, Cincinnati, O.	6
A. Gillhaus, Seattle, Wash.	2

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

We are getting out a new issue of
our book catalogue which will contain
all our publications up to date.

The latest leaflet out is entitled "Pa-
triotism." The price is one dollar a
thousand.

Orders for "The Silver Cross" keep
coming in. If you haven't yet ordered
a copy send fifty cents for one, right
now, and thus help enable us to push
on with the next story.

By the way, that offer of "Flash-
lights" and "Ideal City," the two for
thirty-five cents, still holds good.

Now is the time for Sections to stock
up with propaganda material. Don't
wait until you are ready to hold meet-
ings. Order now.

PROPAGANDA CONTEST DATES.
Missouri-Ohio—August 8 to 21.
Michigan-Kentucky—August 15 to
23.

Wisconsin-Indiana—August 22 to
September 4.

MATERIAL INTERESTS.

Determine the Politics and Ethics of
Men.

Every business man is a Protectionist
when it comes to his own town. He is
opposed to the bringing in of bankrupt
stocks of goods. He is especially op-
posed to auctions. He says the trans-
ient merchant is of no service to the
community, that he only comes to get
the money, expecting to depart immedi-
ately, leaving none of the money behind.
England has been the dumping ground
for the cheap goods of all other coun-
tries. Hence has to look all over the
world for markets for her own products.
America should not be made the dumping
ground for the cheap products of other
lands. When John C. Calhoun was a
Protectionist he gave utterance to some-
thing like the following:

"I would rather see an ocean of fire
in the bed of the Atlantic, tossing its red
and created wave against the shore, than
to see that great international highway
made the means of bringing the pauper
made goods of other lands to America."

These are almost the exact words of
Calhoun before he became a Free-Trader.
Calhoun became a Free-Trader in order
to find another reason for the continued
existence of slavery. Slave labor could
only be made use of in growing raw
materials.—Des Moines "Capital."

Let no day pass without trying to get
one man started on the road to the So-
cialist Republic.

BY THEIR FRUITS.

Socialism and Anarchism Can Be Dis-
tinguished with Ease.

Forty years ago it would have been
hard to find anywhere north of Mason
and Dixon's line, a Republican ready
to do justice to Jefferson Davis's ab-
stract sincerity. Jefferson Davis wanted
freedom. Lincoln wanted freedom.
To-day Jefferson Davis stands vindicated
on the score of his sincerity. But the
freedom Davis wanted was a very differ-
ent thing from the freedom that Lincoln
wanted. The difference was brought out,
not by talking for "freedom," or talking
of "what is freedom," but by dealing with
the question of HOW TO BRING THAT
FREEDOM ABOUT. The method to
bring about the freedom which Davis
wanted could not bring about the free-
dom that Lincoln's party was after.
Consequently, it made no difference
what name Davis, however sincere,
gave to the freedom he was after. It
was put down.

Likewise with all those people—the
Reduces and Kropotkins included—who
talk about "freeing the people," "im-
proving the people's condition," etc.,
and who seek to establish the point of
contact between the concrete propo-
sitions of Anarchists and those of So-
cialism, on the ground that "both want
the same ultimate end." That conclu-
sion is an assumption. The historic
instances just quoted prove it.

Who would not wish for human hap-
piness? The question is not whether
they are one as to ultimate wishes.
The question is HOW do they propose
to realize their wishes?

Take two trees—a pear tree and a
crab-apple tree. Plant them two
yards from each other. They both
draw up nourishment from the same
soil; they both live in the same sun;
they both breathe in the same air;
the same wind blows upon both; and
yet upon the one tree you will see
growing a splendid Bartlett pear, and
upon the other you will find crab-ap-
ples. What is it that produces such a
vast difference in the fruits that have
drawn identical sustenance? It is the
structural make-up of the two trees;
their organizations.

The crab-apple tree produces a crab-
apple; the pear tree can never produce
a crab-apple; he who wants a pear
will not put up with the lingo of the
crab-apple. So it is with the structural
composition of Anarchism and Social-
ism. Whatever the Anarchist's lan-
guage may be on the "exploitation of
the people," what determines the fruit
of their tree is the structure of Anar-
chy, its conception of Society. Now
the fruit evolved, or strained, through
that structure, is not the fruit that So-
cialism is after. We do not want it.

Indeed, we do not want it. And
that we are right in not wanting it is
not merely a theoretic inference of the
reasoning I just presented. That we
are right in not wanting it may be
judged from the difference of the atti-
tude of Capitalism towards Anarchism
and towards Socialism. Has anyone
ever heard of the Capitalist Class cul-
tivating Socialism? No! For Social-
ism they have the correct historic in-
stinct that it will be their death.

But how about Anarchism? The
Illinois "Staats-Zeitung," a capitalist
paper of European experience, gave
advise the secret when it advised the
Capitalist State to "cultivate the Anar-
chist larvae as a means of destroy-
ing Socialism." Capitalism may at
times be incommenced by Anarchy, an-
noyed, irritated by it, like a restive
broncho may irritate its master; but
Capitalism knows its rule has nothing
to fear from Anarchy, that the axe
that will behead the Tyrant Capital-
ism is held in the powerful grasp of
Socialism.

OPERATING FUND.

Our friend Thompson, who is a
steady contributor to this fund, gave
it a good lift this week. Had he not
done so, there would have been little
to report. Those of our friends who
cannot actively participate in the
propaganda work can do their share
by helping out in this way.

S. Thompson, New York....	15.00
W. Hammerlindl, Newp't, R.I.	2.00
H. D. McTier, Blacks'g, Va.	1.00
Total	18.00
Previously acknowledged ..	4,959.44

Grand total \$4,977.44

AGE OF REASON.
By Thomas Paine.

The book that for a hundred years the
preachers have been vainly trying to an-
swer.
Cloth, Price 50 Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 CITY HALL PLACE,
NEW YORK

BURIED IN HONOR

Steve Horvath, Murdered McKee's
Rocks Striker, Interred.

Pittsburg, Pa., August 13.—One of the
largest and most impressive funerals
that has ever been held in McKee's
Rocks will take place to-morrow when
5,000 strikers will escort the body of
Steve Horvath, the striker who was
murdered Wednesday morning, to its
last resting place in Allegheny ceme-
tery.

At 7.30 o'clock the escort will begin
to assemble along Nichol avenue and
the long line will be arranged by the
strike leaders, who have taken charge
of the funeral. They have decided to
pay the highest honors to the first vic-
time of the shoenille strike.

Strike breakers imported by the
Pressed Steel Car Company are desert-
ing.

The men had been lured here by de-
ception on the part of the company and
when they discovered the true condi-
tions they wanted to get out.

Twelve of the men escaped from the
yards of the plant by jumping over the
fences this afternoon and immediately
got into communication with the strike
leaders.

They stated that they had been em-
ployed by agents of the Pressed Steel
Car Company at the rate of \$1.75 a day,
with board and lodging in addition.

This looked good to them, inasmuch
as the agents did not mention the strike
but stated that the company was short
of men and had an extra amount of
work to be done.

The men who have deserted all come
from Philadelphia. They were provided
with lunch by the commissary com-
mittee and it is understood that they
will be given aid to return to their
homes.

The yards of the car company are
being guarded and the deserters were
forced to use the only means open to
them, that of scaling the high board
fence and making their escape from the
prison-like surroundings which was re-
presented to them as a workshop.

WISCONSIN, TAKE HEED!

To S. L. P. members and sympathizers
in Wisconsin:—

From August 22nd to September 4th,
Wisconsin and Indiana are pitted
against each other, in the propaganda
contest.

Wisconsin is a state where the false
teachings of Socialism, have already
reached a great portion of the masses,
more so than in any other State. It
is the duty of the S. L. P. to clarify
the minds of these misled workers for
the Social Revolution.

The S. L. P. has at its disposal a
fountain of knowledge in the Sue books,
Woman Under Socialism, The People
and the many 5-cent pamphlets. If
Indiana beats Wisconsin in this contest
we ought to turn our faces in shame, for
negligence in educating the workers in
Wisconsin.

Those that have not purchased Sue
books ought to do it now. Build up a
subscription list for The People in Wis-
consin that will surpass that of Cali-
fornia and New York. Remember the
money invested in N. Y. Labor News
books is not lost.

Now, ye militants of Wisconsin, put
your shoulders to the wheel and show
the other states that Wisconsin is still
on the map, as far as the S. L. P.
education is concerned.

Alb. Schnabel,

Organizer, Section Milwaukee.

THE SOCIAL STATUS.

Under Socialism Will Be One of Full-
Blooded Co-operation.

Socialism is not a gospel of selfless
brotherhood, but it is a philosophy
which deals with living forces; the Co-
operative Commonwealth will not be
maintained by love and duty, but by
force—the force of a triumphant and
proprietary democracy, in which the
irreducible instincts of the proprietors
are fully aroused, and the whole flood
of the powerful primordial instincts
that centre around the preservation of
self will be poured as life giving blood
into the public life; a force which com-
prehends that life will depend upon
public efficiency and public purity and
cannot rest until this condition is en-
forced.

The Co-operative Commonwealth
will not be perpetuated by mutual
concessions and sacrifice, but will rest
on the economic condition that the pro-
cesses of production and distribution
will have reached a stage of indivis-
ibility, that collective operation alone
is possible, and it will be maintained
because the public will be too powerful,
too selfish, too watchful to be de-
spoiled with impunity, and the indi-
vidual for the first time in history will
stand alone and unequipped to despoil.
—Murray E. King.

EVERYONE'S OUT OF TOWN.

Summer—and everyone's out of town,
Fled far from the withering heat
That the sun all day sends sullenly down
On sweltering alley and street.
The shutters are up on the Avenue,
And the houses, so grim and brown,
Are empty—except for a servant or
two—
For everyone's out of town.

Where the breakers rumble their thun-
derous song,
And shower the shore with spray,
Is gathered the chattering, care-free
throng
That has vanished from dull Broad-
way.

The shadowy paths of the woods are
bright
With many a flashing gown,
And the mountains echo with laughter
light,
For everyone's out of town

Some hundreds of thousands of children
still
Are breathing the reeking air,
And white-faced mothers and babies grill
In each doorway and crowded square,
While grim Disease, through the long,
hot night,
Walks, sinister, up and down;
His field is wide and his harvest white,
Though everyone's out of town.

Each hour or two on the parched East
Side,
In a beautiful coach of glass,
Some baby is taking its first grand ride
Toward the trees and the velvet grass;
Far out, where the skies are a softer
blue,
And the sun looks more kindly down,
The wan little fellows are traveling, too,
Like everyone—out of town.

—James J. Montague, in the Cosmopolitan
for September.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.

The members of Section Somerville
are one and all requested to attend the
next business meeting on FRIDAY,
August 20th. Important business on
hand.

Organizer.

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MEXICAN REFUGEES

POLITICAL REFUGEES: DEFENCE
LEAGUE TAKES UP CASE.

General Counsel Soelke Sent to Texas
to Combat Extradition for Accused
Men—Government Officials Alleged
to Be Framing Up So-Called Evi-
dence Against Them.

Chicago, August 13.—The Political
Refugee and Defence League, with
headquarters here, is preparing to as-
sist Jose G. Rangel and Thomas Sa-
rabia, arrested in San Antonio on a
trumped-up charge of "seeking to in-
cite a revolution" in Mexico, and to-
day instructed its general counsel,
Charles H. Soelke, to proceed to Texas
and combat extradition for the pris-
oners.

The league has already interested
itself in the defence of Antonio de P.
Araujo and others who were arrested
several months ago on a similar charge
and has appealed the cases to the
Federal Circuit Court.

"The league fears that extradition
would mean certain death for the ac-
cused," said Soelke. "If the men are
tried in the United States, where the
alleged offences occurred, they at least
will have a fair trial, and the punish-
ment in any event would not be the
extreme penalty."

The Political Refugee and Defence
League took an active part in the de-
fence of Christian Rudowitz and Jan
Pouren last